The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7411. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BUNKER HILL.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

BOSTON AROUSED—THE CITY THRONGED WITH STRANGERS—A CORDIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO ALL—THE SOUTH RESPONDS TO THE NORTH—REVIVAL OF THE OLD NATIONAL FEELING—THE SONS OF OLD MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA—HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED BY NEW-ENGLAND—THE PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 16.—If to-day is only a foretaste of to-morrow, it can be said with safety that to-morrow will be an exceedingly busy day in the way of sight-seeing. The first event this morning was the arrival of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., and of the Old Guard, of New-York, at the Old Colony Depot, where they were received by the Boston Light Infantry. After forming at the depot the line of march was through South, Summer, Washington, Franklin, Broad, State, and School streets, where the column was reviewed by Mayor Cobb, then to Beacon street, passing in review before Gov. Gaston and staff. The column then marched down Beacon street through Charles Street Mall, to Columbus Square. The sidewalks along the route of the procession were lined with an immense concourse of people, who loudly cheered the visitors. As the column approached Summer street, it was met at the junction by an immense throng, and as it marched up the street every window on the route was filled with people anxious to extend a hearty greeting. State street was one solid mass of humanity, and it was with difficulty that the Police were enabled to clear the street. Every available position was taken possession of, and the street resounded from one end to the other with the shouts and plaudits of the multitude. The reception was one which the companies may well feel proud of, and it reflects the highest credit upon our citizens, who have shown this day that differences which once existed between the North and South are among the things of the past. At Columbus square a grand stand, and a smaller platform for the accommodation of the speakers, had been erected, and both were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The head of the column passed the stand, and the Old Guard and the Washington Light Infantry drew up before it in close column. Most of the members of the New-England Society took places on the stand. Col. Francis Boyd, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the Boston Light Infantry Association, called the gathering to order, and after a few introductory remarks, presented Hon. Josiah Quincy, who said:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

In behalf of this organization, in behalf of the citizens of Boston, in behalf of the inhabitants of Massachusetts, and as representative of the whole people of the North, citizens of South Carolina, I cordially welcome you to the historic scenes of another century. A hundred years ago the sons of Boston, inspired with the spirit and aided by the arms of the citizens and yeomanry of the adjoining country, commenced a struggle that terminated in American independence. Their numbers were few, scarce exceeding the inhabitants of a single ward in this city, when they threw down the gauntlet to the mightiest naval power in the world. The thirteen stripes on yonder banner remind us of the number of small States scattered along the borders of the ocean, or clinging to the banks of a few rivers, that constituted the colonies, but they were all alive to the importance of securing and maintaining the liberties of Englishmen. From the highlands of the Hudson and the Green Mountains of Vermont, from the high hills of the Santee and the crests of the Alleghanies, came resolute men, whose blood was shed that the spirit of freedom might clothe itself in a nobler shape than the world had yet seen. It was the vital issue of that time that all forms of privileged right must give way before the natural rights of men to freedom of thought and freedom of religion, and that no exercise of power could be tolerated that did not carry with it the co-operation of an enlightened public opinion. It was for this, whether distinctly recognized or not—it was for this that the shots were fired a hundred years ago on Bunker Hill. It was to establish the republican principle in this New World, to root it firmly in our virgin soil. We will not here remember any difficulties or misunderstandings that have been encountered on our way toward the full development of this republican principle. They have been bravely met by brave men from the representative States of South Carolina and Massachusetts, who to-day join hands and thank God that, while He has educated and proved us by temporary evils, He has spared us from the permanent evil inseparable from any form of monarchy. Fifty years ago, as Aid to the Governor of Massachusetts, I received the veterans who took part in the battle you have come to commemorate. Fifty years ago I stood beside the great Massachusetts statesman when he spoke to the nation from Bunker Hill. Would that I could recall the tones in which he called us to forget all sectional feelings and devote ourselves to our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. He is no longer here to invigorate our minds with his mighty conceptions or to magnetize with his eloquence, but in his familiar language let us renew our allegiance to that central sovereignty which is our hope and the hope of the world. Soldiers and citizens of South Carolina, New-York, and Massachusetts, of North and South, of East and West, let us here clasp hands and repeat together the words that shall echo on when we and our children shall cease to be—"Liberty and union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

Major George W. McLean, of the Old Guard, stepped to the front and replied in a few words to Mr. Quincy's address. He said that fifty years ago, in the City of Boston, he too had the pleasure of listening to the words of the God-like Daniel. He said the speaker is dead, but his words and his deeds live in the hearts of all. Major McLean concluded with a few patriotic words, in which complimentary allusion was made to the Charleston corps. Hon. John Quincy Adams was the next speaker. He said:

MR. COMMANDER AND GENTLEMEN: You know that however agreeable it may be to be introduced to these gentlemen in such a kind manner, the real reason of my being here is not that I am a chip of any block but one, and that is the Boston Light Infantry. It is because I had the honor of serving years ago in the ranks of that organization that I have been requested to say a word of welcome here to you this morning, but gentlemen, I find on approaching my duty that it already has been done. The welcome which I came to give has been given, and in such a way that any further attempt of mine would but belittle it. As you marched through these crowded streets, between rows of bright, interested faces, you were greeted with applause at every corner, and did you not feel, did you not know, that that was the real welcome of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts? That is the heart of the old Commonwealth, responding to you all, to the citizens of every State, to the sons of every sister State. But, gentlemen, there are a few words which I would like to say. Gentlemen, you are come here to march up in the procession to-morrow to Bunker Hill, there in that sacred ground, there once for all to bury any ill-blood and misunderstanding which may have existed between us in such a place and at such a time you can do no better work. You are come so that once more we may pledge ourselves to a new union; not to a union merely of the law, or simply of the lips; not to a union, by no means a union of the sword, but, gentlemen, the only true union, a union of hearts. To that duty let us devote ourselves. Knowing that you came with that feeling in your hearts, with that word of reconciliation inscribed on your banners, you are peculiarly welcome.

SOUTH CAROLINA TO MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Thomas Y. Simons, of the Washington Light Infantry, replied as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW-SOLDIERS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BOSTON: Dead, indeed, must be that heart which cannot draw inspiration of patriotism from such scenes as this. We are strangers and aliens no longer, but brothers and fellow-citizens of one common country. Our fathers met together, where they for the first time gave to the world permanent hope of true liberty; and in that day when the brave sons of Massachusetts, with sturdy independence and noble spirit determined to be free, they found an answering echo from the shores of our native State of Carolina which said we will stand by you. There was no section of the country which gave a more cordial sympathy or firmer support to the cause of Massachusetts and of independence. To-morrow we will stand on that sacred spot where our fathers shed their blood for the holy cause of independence. We will not forget that they regarded as essential to that cause, so dear to the hearts of the oppressed of every nation, as the first element of success the union of the colonies, not only in name but in heart and in hope. Sir, the late sad war is over; the conflict has ceased. The command which you see before you left 130 of its heroes upon the battle-field for that State in whose cause they thought it their duty to fight. That war over, reconciliation, peace, and fraternity are the words which we bear next our hearts. There is no higher duty which patriotism invokes us to perform than to act toward each other as friends and brethren in the advancement of the cause for which our fathers shed their blood. I say to you, that it may go from the mountains to the sea-shore, from the great lakes to the Gulf, that South Carolina and Massachusetts, to-day, henceforth, and forever, will be one and inseparable, for the perpetuity of the cause of liberty. [Enthusiastic cheers.] You have well said, Mr. Adams, springing as you do from those who have made the name of this country illustrious, that the present is not a mere hollow truce. We want to be one in heart, in name, and in hope, and regard him as an enemy of his country who shall ever attempt to disturb that peace, reconciliation, and fraternity which is the bulwark, and the sole bulwark, of the country. And now, Mr. Chairman, permit me, in concluding, to say, that our hearts have been deeply touched by the manifestations of courtesy and kindness which have been shown us from the time we first left our shores until the present time. We accept this treatment in the spirit in which it is tendered, in the hope that it may be a precursor of a restored unity and a happy land.

At the conclusion of this address the band played "Dixie," and after the Old Guard had been photographed, the organizations went to the armory of the Boston Light Infantry, where a collation was eaten. This afternoon the members of the Charleston company take a carriage drive through the suburbs, including a visit to Harvard College.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The next sensation was the arrival, early in the afternoon, of the Second Regiment National Guard, of Philadelphia, (old National Guard,) under command of Lieut. Col. Harmonus Neff, by a special train over the Providence Railroad, their intended stay over night at Providence as previously announced having been necessarily omitted from the programme of this northern journey in consequence of delay prior to reaching that city. This regiment is formed largely of the surviving members of Col. (now Gen.) Lyle's old Ninetieth Pennsylvania of war memory, and brings the old colors that were borne during the war, together with the old commander of the corps and a delegation of honorary members. During the war, amid the many mutations of a soldier's career, they found themselves at one time brigaded with the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, in the Second Brigade, Second Division of the First Corps. The regiment is uniformed in gray, with black trimmings, comes in heavy marching order, and numbers 493 men, including the band and drum corps of seventy-five pieces, who are all members of the battalion. After this there was such a deluge of arrivals that nobody could keep pace with them. Anybody who went to the windows every time a band of music or the tramp of soldiers was heard, was certain to do nothing but gape, and those who had work to do gave up the job of gazing early in the day. In quick succession came the Norfolk Blues, the Richmond Commandery, various Connecticut companies, the Light Infantry of Washington, and many bodies of civilians. Early in the evening also came Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Tilden, of New-York; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut. Gen. Sherman also arrived. Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, came late last night. The New-England Society, of New-York, came with the Old Guard with them, Mayor Wickham, and many distinguished citizens of the Metropolis. All this additional life having been poured into the city and accommodated in some way, the next, and perhaps the most significant, event was the presentation of a stand of colors to the Fifth Regiment, Maryland, by Post No. 7, G. A. R., of Boston. This was announced to take place on Boston Common at 4, but owing to the great length of the line of march of the procession, it was after 5 before the ceremonies began. The regiment and the Post having been drawn up facing each other, in the space between could be seen such distinguished men as Vice President Wilson, Gov. Gaston, Mayor Cobb, Gen. N. P. Banks, and many others. Col. Kenny, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, briefly introduced Gen. Banks, who said:

PRESENTATION TO THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT—ADDRESS OF GEN. N. P. BANKS.

MR. COMMANDER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND INFANTRY: The people of the ancient world, it is said, engraved upon the rocky promontories called the "Pillars of Hercules," where Europe is separated from Africa by the narrow Straits of Gibraltar, these words, "*Ibi deficit orbis*"—here terminates the globe. This incident well represents the exaggerated and selfish patriotism of other times, when men were blinded to the merits and even the existence of everything not their own. It is a prejudice not yet extinct. There are traces of it, it is said, even in this enlightened quarter of the world. The regiment you command, Sir, has given the country a loftier example. You have passed in your march hither the boundaries of the State, and the distant geographical section to which you belong. It is not often that so large a body of men, from personal and patriotic motives alone, has passed so extended a portion of the country. It is an example that must have an enduring and beneficial influence. It will give us, if more generally adopted, an opportunity at least to know each other, which the unpropitious destiny of the times so long denied us. It will shut out from our hearts more or less of that narrow provincial spirit which has misled men from the beginning of the world. It will help us to reject that barbarous maxim so potent in other times, and so prevalent even now, "*hospes hostis*"—every stranger is an enemy—and to substitute therefor the more exalted idea of duty taught by the sages of antiquity, and in the precepts of Christianity to which the genius of Fenelon gave immortality when he said, "I prefer my friends to myself, my relatives to my friends, my country to my relatives, and humanity to my country." It is this spirit that has fortified and prospered. I doubt not that before your progress hither, neither your people nor ours fully appreciated its importance or character, but the generations that follow us will rightly estimate its value, and accord to it the regeneration of that fraternal spirit which is the essential condition of equality, liberty, national prosperity, and power. For this we welcome you, one and all, with our whole hearts, and in behalf of all our people, to the soil of Massachusetts. It is an auspicious moment and a patriotic as well as a fraternal duty that leads you hither. To-morrow closes the century that has passed since the battle of Bunker Hill. The sixty days that elapsed after the surprise of the Americans at Lexington and Concord on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, and the greater surprise of the British troops on the evening of that day, had awakened the people from their halcyon dreams of peace to the stern realities of war. They had ceased to be colonists and had become Americans. From all quarters they hurried to the new theatre of action with nobler aspirations and purposes. The beleaguered British troops well knew they must extend their lines of defense beyond the limits of Boston or evacuate the town. They determined, therefore, to occupy the heights of Charlestown. But the colonies in this brief period had become a nation. With sublime audacity they assumed the responsibility of sovereign power. They divined the plans of their enemies. Impromptu armies recognized impromptu leaders. They seized the strategic points of the situation and a hundred years ago this very night they silently moved to Bunker Hill and fortified its heights. A hundred years ago to-morrow the British troops hurried across the channel to dislodge them. The ultimate sovereignty of the continent was the stake at issue. Hence came the battle of Bunker Hill. We do not care to remember whether it was a victory or defeat. Official reports of the officers of the Crown and sworn affidavits of the people had disavowed all responsibility for the sanguinary results at Lexington and Concord. But at Bunker Hill the flag of the new country was unfurled. Independence, union, and liberty were emblazoned upon its folds. From that day dates American civilization. It gave us Washington and Warren, Adams and Jefferson, Hancock, Henry. It gave us the greater centenary of the approaching year the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was a battle fought not for ourselves, but the country. To give it vitality, here and elsewhere, it must be accepted and honored by the country. This is the recognition which your regiment, with other associations from distant sections of the Republic bring to our patriotic pageant. For this we thank you. For this countless thousands that throng our streets to-morrow will honor the name and flag you bear—and if men there were none, there are yet, as Milton tells us, "millions of spiritual creatures that walk the earth unseen, both when we work and when we sleep." To encourage and strengthen you it is a providential duty which occupies our time. We celebrate the events that first greeted the now closing century, but the commemoration itself opens another greater than that which is past. It may, perhaps, witness the adoption of our institutions by more extended and populous portions of the globe. To assist in that work we must be able to recover from our own calamities, and heal our dissensions from whatever causes or hand they come. Reconciliation and peace are indispensable to the completion of our destiny. Without this the advantages of liberty, the sacrifices of war, the marvels of invention, the triumphs of industry, the treasures of earth and sea are unavailing. Peace is not the offspring of force. It must exist in the hearts of the people, in the protection of the rights of others, and the undisturbed enjoyment of our own. This we desire and for it we labor to the end. Mr. Commander, it is with these sentiments and an earnest desire to contribute something not unworthy of preservation and the memories of the day, that my associates request me to present to you and your command a regimental stand of colors as an evidence of their respect and a memorial of your visit to Massachusetts. It is an unostentatious gift of earnest and patriotic men, officers and soldiers of past military organizations of the State, chiefly representing Post No. 7 of the Grand Army and a division which I had the honor to command; but if it were laden with the treasures of the State it could not better represent their good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your command. In their name I ask you to accept it. Mr. Commander, we respect the State of Maryland as one of the sister States of the Republic. We honor her for the example of religious toleration which she first gave the continent. We appreciate the excellence of her military organization which you so well represent. We rejoice in the prosperity of her people. We hope that Massachusetts may remain in concord and unity with her forever, and that whatever glories or sorrows they may have shared in the past, or may yet share in the future, may be directed for their mutual advantage, the honor of the country, and the welfare of the human race.

Gen. Banks was frequently interrupted during his address by hearty applause, both from the Grand Army and the Marylanders.

Then came the brief response of Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, who, taking the splendid flag from Gen. Banks, accepted it in the name of his regiment, not only as an evidence of the good feeling of Massachusetts, but as an evidence of renewed national integrity, and promised that he and his men would, if need be, defend it with their lives. When he concluded there were deafening cheers, first for the Marylanders, then for the Grand Army, for Gen. Banks, for Col. Jenkins, for both States, and the interesting ceremony came to an end with great éclat. Following it was a dress parade on the Common, with Gov. Gaston as reviewing officer. This, like the presentation, was witnessed by at least 30,000 people, and gave universal delight. By this time it was dark, but there was no rest for the celebrants.

THE RECEPTION AT MUSIC HALL.

In less than an hour, those fortunate enough to hold tickets began to pour into Music Hall to take part in or witness the public reception of the guests of the city by Mayor Cobb. The Hall was splendidly decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreen, which, with the dazzling uniforms and the fine toilets of the ladies who filled the balconies, made up a scene which will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Although it was said there were to be no speeches, Mayor Cobb did make a very long one, in the course of which he said:

"Under the inspirations of such a reunion, we feel that to-morrow will be such a red-letter day for Boston as can hardly shine for her more than once in a century. If the skies smile upon her, there will be such a tide of life pulsing through her streets as she never knew before. Her spires and domes will wear such a radiance as the Summer sun never gave them till now. The heart of Bunker Hill will throb audibly beneath the tread and the acclaim of the gathering multitudes. Its granite shaft will loom up many cubits taller into the sky, and the glorified forms of Prescott and Warren, and of their illustrious compeers who stood with them on the spot that day, or who sent them their sympathy and were already hastening to their support from every quarter, or preparing to do the like deeds elsewhere, will almost be seen bending from the clouds and breathing benedictions on their children who, after all the vicissitudes of a century, are found faithful to their trust and worthy to hold and transmit their sacred inheritance of liberty and union. Under these circumstances, the City Council, acting as they felt, and sure that it was in accord with the sentiment of the whole city, have desired me to invite our visitors to meet us here to-night for an interchange of greetings and felicitations. We knew you were coming, gentlemen, and you have come as you promised, and as we hoped, in goodly numbers—in military, Masonic, industrial, commercial, and educational organizations, private citizens, and representatives of the nation of the States, and of many cities. You have come from every direction, and all distances—from beyond the Kennebec and the Green Mountains, from beyond the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the James, from beyond the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. You could not have come too numerously for our wishes and our welcome. Boston would be glad if she could fold the whole nation in her heart to-morrow and make herself for the day and in this her turn the sacred Mecca of the entire American people. Without dissent or reservation, she rejoices as one man in your coming, and in her name and behalf, and bid you welcome, thrice welcome, a thousand times welcome. My clumsy Northern tongue and unpracticed lips cannot give adequate expression to the warmth and cordiality with which she bids me greet her guests and make them at home within her gates, and, if I mistake not, the crowds in her streets to-morrow will re-echo the greeting with an emphasis that you cannot fail to understand. You will unite with us and that heartily, I doubt not, in commemorating with reverence and gratitude the men and the deeds of a hundred years ago, and the ways in which an ever-gracious Providence, through many perils and difficulties, has led our country on and up to its present height of greatness and prosperity. All things considered, I believe, fellow-citizens, that the nation is prepared at this moment to enter upon its second century with better auguries than at any time during the last fifty years, and with a better hope of peace and happiness. The burdens and privations resulting from the cost and the waste of war on both sides, we must still bear for a time, as we are bearing them now in this universal depression of industry and trade. But the evil is in its nature transient for a vigorous and thrifty people, and need count but little in our reckoning in the future, provided only that harmony and mutual confidence and good will prevail and continue, and these we must foster and defend. All depends on these. I am sure you will agree with me, gentlemen, that in the new century there need not be, and must not be, any North or South or East or West, except in respect to those varieties of climate and production which stimulate industry and give life to commerce and multiply the sources of national wealth and power. While we cultivate friendly relations by the intercourse of trade and the amenities of social life, we must avoid the political intermeddling that endangers such relations. Let each State manage its own local affairs without interference, however well meant, from abroad, subject only to that Constitution which is at once a wholesome restraint and a protecting shield for us all.

After the Mayor, Gov. Gaston made a short address, and then Col. Andrews, of South Carolina, was called to speak of his State. As he stepped forward everybody on the platform joined in tremendous cheering, in which Vice President Wilson led. The speech of Col. Andrews was short, fervid, patriotic, and after him came Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, to whom a like reception was tendered. His speech also was of devotion to the Union, of fraternity, of healing of old wounds, of true and perfect reconciliation, to which all the utterances of to-day, from both North and South, have been devoted.

When Fitz Hugh Lee had concluded Gen. Kilpatrick advanced and made a speech, which had the merit of brevity. Somebody then espied Gen. Sherman on the platform, but concealing himself as well as he could from the public gaze, and there were such shouts for him that he was forced to the front, but he made no speech, merely saying that he came as a guest and spectator, and had nothing to say. Senator Burnside was next called out, but the handsome Rhode Islander only uttered a few brief sentences, breathing the spirit of the day. Vice President Wilson came next, and did his part in the work of national reconciliation, to which the day has been devoted.

FESTIVITIES AT FANEUIL HALL.

While this was occurring, Faneuil Hall afforded a like scene in the reception given the Richmond Commandery. The rich uniforms of the knights made it even more grand than that at Music Hall. An address of welcome was made to the Richmond Knights by Sheriff Clark. Having touched on general topics and referred to former interchange of visits between the two commanderies, he concluded by saying:

While life remains and memory endears the reception and entertainment of De Molay Commandery by the Knights Templars of Virginia will be rehearsed and recounted for deeds of knightly hospitality and Christian kindness and love unequaled and incomparable. With reverential regard for the memory of those who have died, with loving affection for those who live of the Knights Templars of Virginia of 1858 and 1859 who are present or absent, we welcome you and all who are of you to the fullness of our heart's best love. Alderman J. T. Clark made an address of welcome on behalf of the city, and responses for Richmond were made by Eminent Commanders Tanner, Statt, and Isaacs.

BOSTON'S GUESTS.

To all this add the reception of the Washington Light Infantry at Webster Hall, and it will be seen that Boston has been busy to-night. But these public affairs give only a slight idea of what has been going on. The streets have been choked with the visitors, who have been in charge of citizens, escorted from place to place and shown the places of interest in which Boston so abounds. It has not been a day and night of riot but of pleasure-seeking. The last event of all was the arrival of the New-York Veterans, and they having been escorted to their quarters, tired Boston, with all its guests, went to bed for a little rest. But they must be at it before to-morrow is an hour old. The New-York Seventh will arrive at 5, and at the same time Charlestown will be abroad to see the antiques and horribles. From then until midnight there will be no rest for anybody, if the day proves fair. The great procession and the exercises will occupy most of the time, but there will be almost innumerable side shows to entertain those who will be unable to get a sight of either, and there will be thousands of such unfortunates. During the day there have been many touching and cheering proofs of a complete revival of the old national feeling. Indeed, if words and acts can be trusted, to-day has shown that the bloody chasm has not been bridged but closed, so that in all coming years no man can see where it has been. The best and strongest proof of this was in one act of the Maryland regiment, which was performed without flourish, was unannounced, and only came to general knowledge late to-night. About noon the regiment marched to Charlestown. In that old historic town there is a splendid monument reared to the memory of its dead who fell in the Union Army, who fell during the late war. To this monument went the Maryland regiment, many of whose members had worn the gray during that war, and profusely decorated the shaft with flowers. Chief among the decorations was a motto worked in pinks, which reads: "Maryland's tribute to the dead." This evidence of the healing of old wounds remains upon the monument to be gazed upon to-morrow by hundreds of thousands from all parts of the Nation. It will be evident to them all that there is something more in this centennial than honor to the past. It is National pacification and regeneration.

THE MONUMENT'S INCEPTION AND DEDICATION.

THE STORY OF THE ENTERPRISE—AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE—THE WORK OF WEBSTER AND EVERETT—WHAT THE MONUMENT IS TO THE NATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 15, 1875.

The story of the battle having been told, it now remains to narrate that of the stately monument which marks its site, and which has the proud distinction of being the only great public monument erected upon any battle-field in the United States. New-York has had some splendid designs on paper for a magnificent memorial at Saratoga, but it has never had any other existence. Virginia may have had some thought of a monument at Yorktown; New-Jersey may have desired to mark Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth with remembrance stones; Pennsylvania might with justice have honored in like manner the fortitude and suffering of Valley Forge, which, equally with any of the battles of the war, was a forecast of final triumph and independence. But Bunker Hill monument stands alone, not only in the massive grandeur of its proportions, but as a visible national memorial of the struggles and trials of the Revolution. Therefore its history, now that the centennial of the event it commemorates is at hand, has not only interest, but instruction, for it may convince other localities that they should go and do likewise.

There is hardly a vestige now of the scene from Breed's Hill which met the eyes of the men of 100 years ago. The shining waters of Boston Harbor and the sluggish currents of Charles River remain nearly the same, but all else is changed. Boston Neck, the then hamlet of Charlestown, even the slopes of Breed's, Bunker, and Copp's Hills have all so changed that, but for the monument and fast-fading traditions, the antiquarian could hardly hope to find the scene of the famous battle. The men of half a century ago were aware of these swiftly approaching changes, and to this knowledge we are partly indebted for the imposing memorial which crowns the summit of Breed's Hill, but is known as the Bunker Hill Monument. The work was of early inception, but of prolonged, harassing, discouraging growth. In 1794 a small monument had been erected to Gen. Warren on the spot where he fell, and it was not until 1822 that there was any suggestion of a more imposing structure to mark the scene of the first real battle of the Revolution. Then it came, so tradition says, from William Tudor, then prominent in the literature of Massachusetts, but this gentleman does not seem to have had much else to do with the matter. It was quickly taken up, however, by Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn in April of that year, when the plot of ground upon which the Warren monument stood was advertised to be sold at auction. But at first the idea of Gen. Dearborn was not very grand in its proportions, for it simply contemplated the purchase of the ground by some patriotic, wealthy man of Charlestown, that it might be held for public uses, but inclosed with a stone or iron fence. There was no thought of the present structure, but simply the preservation of the existing Warren tomb. But the suggestion bore good fruit, for it resulted in the purchase of the ground by Dr. John C. Warren, who held it for public use until the title was vested in the Bunker Hill Monument Association, where it will always remain.

THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Indirectly the acts of Gen. Dearborn and Dr. Warren led to the formation of this association, and, of course, to the subsequent erection of the monument. The idea of a more substantial memorial on the battle-field was thus given such root in the public mind that the purpose of building the monument was fully formed in less than a year, and on June 7, 1823, the association was incorporated by the Legislature. The first President was John Brooks, then Governor of Massachusetts, who had borne a musket at Bunker Hill, and the name of Daniel Webster headed the roll in the first Board of Directors. On July 8, of the same year, an appeal was made to the public in behalf of the enterprise, which showed throughout the sinewy English of Webster, and was no doubt the product of his pen. But admirable as it was, and strongly as it appealed to the patriotism of the people, it did not result in much material aid. For more than a year the matter languished, and the records show nothing further until July 27, 1824, when a standing committee was appointed, consisting of H. A. S. Dearborn, John C. Warren, Edward Everett, George Blake, and Samuel D. Harris, to whom was confided full executive control. They appear to have pushed things a little. They elected Solomon Williard, who was to give his time, talent, honesty and energy to the monument for eighteen years, as Architect and Superintendent. This, in the end, proved a long step forward, and in September they took another in an appeal for pecuniary help, which met with such response—together with a circular addressed to the Selectmen of all the towns in Massachusetts—that something practical was done early in the following year. A Building Committee was appointed to take charge of the work, and also a Committee on Design, consisting of Daniel Webster, Gilbert Stuart, Washington Allston, Loammi Baldwin, and George Ticknor. This latter had a difficult task in hand. General opinion ran strongly in favor of a column, and it was not until June 7 that a better judgment prevailed, and an obelisk was decided upon. Meantime the semi-centennial of the battle had come so near that it was only ten days in the future. The sanguine patriots who had first conceived the idea of the monument had thought to celebrate its completion on that day, and their successors determined, although there was no monument, nor even the beginning of one, nor any money to build it, that an imaginary corner-stone should be laid on the 17th of June. The events of that great day in 1825 hardly need to be recounted, for they have become part of the nation's history. All Boston poured its population upon Breed's Hill, where Daniel Webster delivered that matchless oration which has for half a century been as familiar as household words in all the land. Although there was no corner-stone, the ceremony of laying it served a useful purpose, for it so awakened popular enthusiasm that funds to a limited amount were obtained. It also served the other good purpose of enabling Lafayette not only to witness but to be the central figure of a pageant which his devotion to human rights had largely helped to make possible.

The jubilation of the 17th duly subsiding, the committee resumed their up-hill work. In November Solomon Williard was elected Architect and Superintendent, and among his first duties was to travel 300 miles on foot, visiting the various quarries, as a result of which Quincy granite was selected as the material for the monument. Up to this time only $10,000 had been subscribed by the people, and the State had offered $10,000 in dressing stone by convict labor; but the association asked for money instead. After a deal of higgling, the Legislature at last voted $7,000. With these two sums, together with such small amounts as were doled out to the project by the people subsequently, the work slowly progressed during the next two years, with the net result of leaving the monument forty feet high. And there it remained for four years, threatening to be as great a disgrace to Massachusetts as the Washington stone-pile is now to the nation. But in May, 1833, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association took hold of the project. A public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Edward Everett delivered a masterly oration, public interest was revived, and in the end money began to flow in. Early in 1834 work was resumed, and slow but steady progress made until July 23, 1842, when the cap-stone was placed with brief and simple ceremonies. During the last year the enterprise was greatly aided by, if not wholly dependent upon, the proceeds of a ladies' fair in Boston in its behalf.

THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

After nearly eighteen years of endeavor and disappointment, the monument being at last completed, its dedication was a matter of great interest. It was finally decided to postpone it until the 17th of June, 1843. The long time thus afforded for preparation resulted in the greatest pageant Boston has ever seen. President Tyler and his Cabinet, high dignitaries of both the State and nation, 110 survivors of the Revolution gathered from all parts of the country, one of whom had borne a musket at Bunker Hill, and four brigades of militia made up only the outlines of the inspiring picture. Boston was gayly decorated, illumined, jubilant, and again the population poured in one huge mass upon Breed's Hill. Daniel Webster was again the orator, and fully equaled his former effort. He did not surpass it, because that was impossible. The two remain among the best specimens of American oratory, and will last as long as the nation. From that great day to this Bunker Hill Monument has remained the boast of Massachusetts, the Mecca every year of thousands of patriotic pilgrims. Being 221 feet in ches high, with 30 feet at the sides of the square at the base, it appears well worth the $101,963, which was its total cost. But its worth cannot be counted in money, since it has roused the dormant patriotic impulses not only of Massachusetts but of the nation, and it will do it again on Thursday, when at its base the blue and gray will clasp hands in token of the full restoration of true national fraternity. On that day the monument will, as it has these many years, illustrate the great value of these memorials to the country. It has already given rise to the hope that like tributes may arise on other spots made historic by the patriotism of the Revolution. In this view not only is its history of value and interest, but the monument becomes priceless to the nation.

DEPARTURE OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS FOR BOSTON.

The Veterans of the National Guard, to the number of about 250, assembled yesterday at 12:30 P. M., in front of Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street, and, preceded by a full band, marched thence, under command of Col. Marshall Lefferts, to the Grand Central Depot, where they took a special train for Boston, via Springfield. On their arrival at Boston they were to be met by the Old Guard of this City, who accompanied the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, on the steamer Providence on Tuesday afternoon. The Veterans during their stay in Boston will be entertained as the guests of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps of Boston. They will occupy a conspicuous position in the procession to-day, and judging from their appearance yesterday will fully maintain their reputation.

The Seventh Regiment, to which has been assigned a position at the head of the first division in the great procession, assembled at their armory yesterday afternoon, and at about 2:30 P. M. marched thence to Broadway down to the City Hall Park, around by the new Post Office and across the plaza in front of the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor Wickham as they passed. A large crowd was assembled, and the regiment was heartily applauded for its fine appearance. Thence the line of march was to the Fall River steamer, where Mayor Wickham afterward joined the regiment, and under its escort proceeded to Boston. The Eighth Massachusetts Regiment will receive the Seventh New-York on its arrival in Boston, and the Mayor will be the guest of the city.

BANK ROBBED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 16.—A special dispatch from Indianapolis says that during a heavy rain-storm yesterday two men and a woman drove to the Central Bank, corner of Market and Pennsylvania streets, and while the woman engaged one of the clerks in conversation at the carriage the two men entered the bank and began talking with the Cashier, who was presently set at work figuring out the interest on a large sum which they said they desired to deposit. While the Cashier was thus engaged the men slipped into their pockets packages to the amount of from $5,000 to $7,000. After finishing their conversation they withdrew. The money was missed soon after their departure and detectives put on the track, but the thieves have not yet been captured.

FAILURE OF THE JACQUES-CARTIER BANK OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The failure of the Jacques-Cartier Bank was brought about by complications with contractors and speculators. There is no reason to fear that the bank will become insolvent, as its resources are ample to meet all engagements, and as it is to be carried on with the aid and under the supervision of the other banks, its regular course of business will probably be resumed. In any case, the position of this bank suggests nothing with regard to the condition of other banks, as its circumstances are abnormal.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A JAIL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 16.—A prisoner named Charles James, alias Johnson, attempted to burn the county jail in this city early this morning. He set fire to his cell, and had it not been for a timely discovery of the fire he and the rest of the prisoners would have suffocated. The jailer with difficulty suppressed the flames, and, on making an effort to secure the incendiary, the latter, armed with a piece of bedstead, attempted to kill him. With the aid of other prisoners the jailer finally secured James, who is under indictment for larceny and feigns insanity.

THE ALLEN-ROOKE PRIZE-FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 16.—From present appearances it is hardly likely that the fight between Allen and Rooke will take place to-morrow, as proposed. Allen, who has been in training at McKee's Rocks, is in a fine condition, and seemingly anxious for a fight. He is expected to leave for the battle-ground this afternoon, and be in readiness. If Rooke does not make his appearance at the time appointed, Allen will enter the ring and claim the stakes. So far neither Rooke nor his friends have put in an appearance.

A POSTMASTER ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Postmaster Wahle was yesterday arrested by the late Cashier of the Post Office for libel in charging the latter with withholding the pay of the employes of the office. Wahle gave a bond for his appearance next Monday.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

LARGE GATHERING OF ALUMNI—EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—THE ALUMNI DINNER AND SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The brilliant series of college festivities, crowded into the Commencement Week at Brown culminated to-day. Commencement Week proper began with Class Day on Friday last, and since that time the students and Alumni of Brown have been entertained with literary and social entertainments surpassing those of former years. From the beginning of the exercises which close the college year until to-day, the air has been fresh and delightful, and the sky almost without a cloud. To-day is perfect, as was Class Day, and the consequence is an immense audience has crowded the First Baptist Meeting-house. The literary exercises have been of an unusually high order; the composition has been, in nearly all cases, excellent, and the elocution good, and a glance at the Commencement programme will show an unusually attractive list of themes.

THE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

At 9 o'clock the college Campus presented an animated scene. Graduates of fifty years' standing and graduates of to-day were there, and hundreds of representatives of the long line of classes which have filed between. The Alumni were hurrying here and there, canvassing the probable elections which are to be made to-day. The Secretary was busy receiving the ballots, which came thick and fast. Manning Hall, the scene of the election, was at some times nearly full and the library below had almost as large a crowd. The Providence American Band had already reached the Campus, and the marshals of the class were hurrying hither and thither in the performance of their many duties. At 9:30 the drum-beat was sounded, and the marshals began the formation of the line. Members of the incoming class were at the head, then followed '78, '77, '76, '75, '74, '73, '72, and the other classes in order. The Classes of '74, '72, '70, and '69 were all largely represented. At the far end of the long line were the gray-haired veterans who graduated when Brown was comparatively young. The procession included in its ranks many of the foremost men of the time in the various professions. The march was from the university down College, Benefit, and Waterman streets to the First Baptist Meeting-house, which, with the exception of seats reserved for Alumni, was already densely crowded. The procession opened at the right and left, and the oldest graduates passed through and first entered the church. President Robinson took his seat, and the exercises began at once. Music came first, followed by prayer, and the regular literary exercises began immediately. The order of exercises was as follows, with music interspersed at proper intervals:

The Salutatory Oration in Latin, Thomas Stantial Gladding, Providence.

Oration—"The Marriage of the Adriatic," Henry Clifford Knight, Providence.

Oration—"Priestley as a Discoverer," George Frederick Keene, Providence.

Oration—"Proof, the Ideal of Science," Reuben Eugene Walker, Warner, N. H.

Oration—"Justice Retributive," Charles Abraham Reese, Delavan, Ill.

Oration—"Leonardo Da Vinci," Albert Davis Bosson, Chelsea, Mass.

Oration—"The Simplicity of Wordsworth," Robert Francis Tolman, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Oration—"Grattan's Services to Ireland," David Sherman Baker, Jr., Wickford.

Oration—"Thoreau's Hermitage at Walden," William Chace Greene, Providence.

Oration—"Art, Expressive of Religious Thought," William Albert Farren, East Weymouth, Mass.

The Philosophical Oration—"The Philosophy of Mythology," Elisha Frederick Lanphear, Phenix.

The Classical Oration—"Athens in the Days of Pericles," Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Randolph, Mass.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Oration, with the Valedictory Addresses—"Sympathy Essential to True Criticism," Winslow Upton, Salem, Mass.

Prayer and benediction.

The graduating class numbers thirty-nine, and is made up as follows:

Frank Edgar Aldrich,	Nelson Bishop Jones, Jr.,
Benjamin Baker,	George Frederick Keene,
David Sherman Baker, Jr.,	Henry Clifford Knight,
Christopher F. Barker,	Elisha Frederick Lanphear,
Edward Langdon Bogert,	Julius Adelbert Leavitt,
Albert Davis Bosson,	Frank Emerson McFee,
Daniel Burdick Braman,	Josiah Medbery, Jr.,
Franklin Henry Brown,	George Wilson Millard,
Charles Edwin Burlingame,	Alvin Fowler Pease,
Gilbert Orne Burnham,	Edwin Harry Potter,
Samuel Lenord Caldwell,	Frank Mason Purinton,
William P. Chipman,	Charles Abraham Reese,
John Frank Clarke,	William Henry Scott,
William Stebbins Congdon,	Charles Remington Talbot,
William Albert Farren,	Robt. Francis Tolman, Jr.,
Charles Elmer Field,	Winslow Upton,
Thomas Stantial Gladding,	Reuben Eugene Walker,
Henry Edward Goddard,	Eugene Francis Warner,
William Chace Greene,	Allen Hunt Wheeden,
	Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

The following honorary degrees were awarded: The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. William Gaston, Governor of Massachusetts, and Hon. Thomas Durfee, Chief Justice of Rhode Island; the degree D. D. upon Rev. R. J. Adams, of Holyoke, Mass., and Rev. Daniel Leach, of Providence; the degree of M. A. on David Hunt, Jr., Rev. Carl W. Ernest, Albert K. Smiley, J. A. Shores, and William B. Weeden. The degree of M. A. was conferred upon twenty-five members of the class of 1872, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the graduating class.

THE BANQUET.

At the conclusion of the graduating exercises the long line of Alumni and students was reformed and the company turned toward the college Campus, where the great tent had been erected. It was crowded to its utmost capacity. The tables were bountifully laden and were richly ornamented with flowers. At the head of the chief table sat President Robinson, and directly behind him stood the bronze bust of President Wayland wreathed in green and surrounded by flowers.

At the conclusion of the banquet President Robinson arose and addressed the assembly. He extended a most cordial greeting to all sons of Brown. He said they were returning now to the same rusty walls, to the same musty halls, with which they were all familiar, but Brown University was neither dead nor dying nor asleep. The year just closing had not been without encouragement. The interior room of the college had been as faithful as ever, and in every way satisfactory. As regarded the exterior, there was reason for much encouragement. Rhode Island had been much enlarged, and the apparatus which it contained was open for inspection as never before. It contained a gallery of portraits and the museum of natural history. The growing eagerness of the students to resort to this place was most gratifying. As regards the new library building there was no doubt that the corporation would at once take action for the laying of the foundations. A chair of modern languages was needed, and there was a prospect that the need would be supplied. After the long and desolating drought through which the college has passed, a cloud was to be seen on the horizon which gave promise of speedy refreshment. The Alumni were showing themselves in earnest in their new relations and power, and he invited their hearty co-operation. But the college now needed money. It must have it. In one of the richest cities of the Union was a college languishing for lack of support. The President then paid a touching tribute to the memory of President Wayland, and subsequently introduced Gov. Henry Lippitt.

The Governor welcomed the multitude on behalf of the State, and indicated his full realization of the immense benefits which it derived from Brown University.

Senator Anthony followed, recalling the scenes of the past, and speaking feelingly of the memories which came thronging in upon his mind. He concluded with words of encouragement to the graduating class, and counseled honesty and virtue above all things else.

Gen. Burnside was the next speaker, and he was followed by Prof. William Everett, of Harvard University. Ex-President Caswell and Gen. John A. Bolles, of Washington, were then called upon, and were followed by Henry C. Whitaker, Class of '38, who read a poem written for the occasion.

Reuben A. Gould was then introduced and gave the result of the election of the day. The remaining speakers were Senator H. M. Thayer, of Nebraska, and J. M. Ball, of Bridgeport.

THE NEW TRUSTEES.

The result of the election for Trustees to be suggested to the corporation was received with much applause. It was as follows: Whole number entitled to vote, 1,573; number whose addresses are known and to whom ballots were sent, 1,000;

number of votes cast, 593. The candidates, with the votes received, are as follows:

BAPTISTS.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Simmons, New-York, Class '51, 278.
Prof. George J. Chace, Providence, Class '30, 277.
Rev. Dr. S. D. Phelps, Providence, Class '45, 221.
Rev. William H. Eaton, Keene, N. H., 218.
Horace M. Willard, Newton, Mass., Class '64, 104.
Rev. Dr. A. N. Arnold, Chicago, Class '38, 91.
Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Boston, Class '60, 81.
F. A. Gaskil, Worcester, Class '66, 72.
H. Kirke Porter, Pittsburg, Class '60, 64.

QUAKERS.

President E. H. Magill, Swarthmore, Penn.; Class '52, 248.
Albert K. Smiley, Providence, 190.
Jonathan Chase, Valley Falls, R. I., 84.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Rowland Hazard, South Kingston, R. I., Class '49, 238.
Col. E. B. Stoddard, Worcester, Class '47, 57.
Rev. Dr. James G. Vose, Providence, 55.

As already stated in THE TIMES there will be three Baptist vacancies, one Quaker, and one Congregationalist. The Alumni, therefore, suggests to the corporation the election of Messrs. Simmons, Chase, Magill and Hazard.

The first important meeting of the Alumni Association has brought an unexpected attendance and an unlooked-for exhibition of devotion to the college. This afternoon Dr. Caswell has held a reception at his residence, which was thronged with the friends of the ex-President. This evening the President's levee has reunited Brown's Alumni for the last time in a twelvemonth, and at midnight the festivities of Commencement are ended.

THE NECROLOGY OF A YEAR.

The necrology of 1874-5 presents a longer list than ever before in a single year. Brown's dead for 1875 are thirty-one, from twenty-seven Classes. The oldest graduate who has died within the year was Samuel King Williams, of the Class of '04; the youngest, William Henry Buffum, of the Class of '72. The death of Mr. Williams leaves only one surviving member of the Class of '04, which is the oldest class with a living member. This man is Benjamin Hobart, of South Abington, Mass. He has attended every Commencement for many years. Of those who have died since the last Commencement thirteen were clergymen, seven lawyers, four physicians, four business men, two teachers, one farmer. A majority of the number were Massachusetts men. The list of those who have died within the year is as follows:

Class.	Name.	Class.	Name.
1804	S. King Williams.	1832	J. Farnum, M. D.
1806	Rev. David Benedict, D. D.	1834	Rev. S. Bailey, D. D.
1810	David Avery.	1834	Rev. Ephraim Ward.
1812	Hon. Richard Ward Greene, LL. D	1839	John William Dodge.
1813	Rev. Jonas Perkins.	1840	Frank Griffin.
1813	Hon. John Ruggles.	1843	Rev. Amory Gale.
1819	Rev. Francis Wood.	1843	Rev. George D. Mills.
1821	Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D.	1847	Thomas S. Anthony.
1823	Caleb Belcher, M. D.	1849	Rev. P. L. Cushing.
1823	Hon. Edward Mellen, LL. D.	1850	Rev. B. W. Gardner.
1826	Hon. John Kingsbury, LL. D.	1853	Rev. G. D. Henderson.
1828	Moses Daniels Southwick, M. D.	1855	Morris B. Morgan.
1829	Rev. T. P. Doggett.	1855	Joseph H. Patten.
		1859	Rev. D. Weston, D. D.
		1861	Isaac Bourn Barker.
		1863	G. H. Greene, M. D.
		1867	John A. Nickerson.
		1872	William H. Buffum.

THE WEST POINT GRADUATES.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES—ADDRESSES BY PROF. GILMAN AND SECRETARY BELKNAP—THE RELATIVE STANDING OF THE MEMBERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

The pageant at West Point this forenoon was the most imposing of the many that have taken place here this season. At 11 o'clock or a few minutes earlier the assembly was sounded and the cadets formed before their barracks in full uniform, the first class wearing side arms only. Lower down upon the green, in front of the library beneath the trees, the ladies and gentlemen were seated on camp stools, at right angles with the chairs set apart for the Secretary of War, Superintendent, Prof. Gilman, of California, and Col. Hall, the Adjutant. Precisely at the hour appointed the cadet corps marched to the spot and formed three sides of a square with the graduates inside and facing the Secretary of War. The exercises were begun at once by Col. Ruger introducing Prof. Gilman to the graduates as the orator of the occasion. The portions of his address of special interest are given below:

PROF. GILMAN'S ADDRESS.

After a happy introduction he said:

In the first place, remember that, though officers, you are citizens, and are more likely to be engaged, for a part of your life, at least, in the duties of civilians. The law now imposes on the Army many duties which are really the work of civil engineers. In these you will possibly take part. The academy records show that a very large percentage of the graduates is absorbed sooner or later into civil life, though they are always ready to return in war to their country's service. Many become teachers. West Point is now teaching at colleges—in Cambridge, at New-Haven, in New-York, Pennsylvania, California, and I know not in how many other places.

Look also at the work which has been done by the engineers in the improvement of our harbors and rivers, in the survey of the coast and lakes, in the exploration of Western territory, and in the construction of roads and canals. To work like this, by order of Government or by choice, you may be at any day assigned. Be ready for such calls; and that you may be, keep at those habits of study which will enable you to do well in civil and military life; cultivate that chivalry which forgets one's self in the service of humanity. Be chivalrous to your men, be chivalrous to your comrades, be chivalrous to your adversary. Welcome, especially among your own countrymen, the return of friendship and peace.

Read history. "We have no way to judge the future but by the past." Many wars might have been avoided if those in authority had understood the laws of national action and reaction. Many campaigns would have been more successful if other campaigns had been studied and followed. In our late war, when the hearts of many were despondent and discouraged, it was a brief historical pamphlet telling "how a free people conduct a long war" which gave courage to the nation. Walter Savage Landor, in his opinions upon Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon, makes the wise remark that "no man ever yet obtained the lasting renown of a consummate General who committed the same mistakes as had been committed in the same position by those before him." Study nature, not merely nor chiefly for the poetic lessons which she gives, but to learn all her lessons. I have seen West Pointers on frontier duty; I have heard their experience on those dreary posts, and I have discovered that those who have the power to investigate some department of natural science increase their usefulness and happiness. Let me beg you to remember that hard work wins the prizes of life. There are some men in this world who win a place and do no more, unless it be to croak. They make us think of Poe's "Raven," which

"Perched upon a bust of Pallas just above my chamber door—
Perched and sat, and *nothing more*."

And there are some who hide themselves like owls, and roll, as a sweet morsel of contentment, the saying that "the world knows nothing of its greatest men." But neither ravens nor owls have any chance among eagles. Neither idle croakers nor daylight sleepers would succeed in the service of the United States. They cannot build forts and they will not fight Indians.

Let me illustrate my remarks by a few examples taken from the records of the academy. In looking over the volumes prepared with so much care by Gen. Cullum it is evident that there are not only two fields of service in which West Pointers engage—the civil and military—but there are two orders of talent here developed: the quiet men who stay at home and think, and the active men who are always in the field. Almost every class affords illustration of this double glory of the academy, its scholastic and its martial excellence. Turn over these volumes when you have the opportunity and see if it is not so. Among the cadets of seventy years ago was Joseph G. Totten. He graduated several years before the battle of Waterloo, and he was in active service several months after the battle of Gettysburg. He is not a man whose name is on everybody's lips, for he led the quiet life of an engineer. In peace, he planned our fortifications, improved our rivers, constructed our light-house, and when war came on the Niagara frontier in 1812, in Mexico in 1846, before Washington in 1861, it was to his science and his mathematics that soldiers and civilians turned for a sure defense; and as Chief Engineer of the Army his name will be praised long after time has crumbled to dust the fortifications he constructed. He was the type of a great engineer.

Ten years later on the roll we read the name of Bonneville, the narrative of whose adventures in the Far West, written by Washington Irving, was a classic story of adventure among the school-boys of thirty years ago. After Lewis and Clark, he was foremost among the pioneers by whose bold exploration of the Rocky Mountains a new highway has been opened to the Indies, and the commerce of China has been transferred from the route around Cape Horn to the route of an overland railroad. He was the type of a bold explorer. Just fifty years ago the place which your first honor man now holds, was held by Alexander S. D. Bache, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, was the chief of the United States Coast Survey, and who, in all the manifold services which he rendered to the country, was recognized as without a peer. He was the type of a man of science.

Thirty-five years ago to-day there graduated a cadet from Virginia named George H. Thomas. Every year of his subsequent life was given to the military service. He begins in the Florida war; then we find him taking part in the military occupation of Texas; then winning laurels in Mexico; then engaged in frontier service in California, Texas, and the Red River country. During the recent war he was the hero of numberless engagements. At Corinth, at Chickamauga, and finally at Nashville, when, as a great commander, he won immortal fame. He was the type of a national hero. The four I have named are good examples of West Pointers.

To-day, young gentlemen, you are enrolled among such men. "Aye, in the catalogue ye go for men." To-morrow as you join the outside world the whole nation will commemorate the Battle of Bunker Hill. In that battle few men, weak posts, poor arms were engaged; but great principles were at stake and now the battle seems more important to American liberty and the progress of the human race than when it was fought. So, young gentlemen, when others one hundred years hence shall look back to this day I trust they will find in the records of the Academy the results of the victory which you have this day won.

Gentlemen and Ladies, I would now forget for a moment the presence of these graduates and say a word to you who constitute this great army of observation. We too have duties to perform. We must guard and protect by our good words this school of the nation; we must watch these young officers and render to them in due time the wreaths of laurel they will win. Let us see to it that so far as our influences can help it this academy shall be to the nation like the great commander whose name is always associated with this spot, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of our countrymen."

Mr. Secretary of War, our duties as a Board of Visitors are now about concluded, and you will soon receive the written story of our observations, but I cannot forbear in this public way to express our pride and satisfaction at the order, the thoroughness, and the scholastic discipline which distinguish the academy; and we ask no higher service of the institution than that for long years to come it may send to the field young men as well equipped for life as this graduating class of 1875.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S SPEECH.

At the close of Prof. Gilman's address the Superintendent introduced Gen. Belknap, the Secretary of War, to the class. He thus addressed them:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1875: Five years have passed since I made my first official visit to this academy. To those who have been busy with the studies and duties of academic life; to those who, like yourselves, have watched eagerly the coming of each annual encampment, which marked another step in their progress toward graduation; to you, who have so often looked with envy on graduating comrades, as, with light steps and happy hearts, they made their last march to the front, the time seems long and wearisome, and you look back upon the hour of your coming as to a sight seen far in the distance—almost lost among the many objects which are between. Advice is tiresome to those who hopefully wait for the command which sends them out into the world's active life; but there is a truth for me to tell you, which the experience of coming years will confirm, and that is the oft-told story that when you go from this place of most thorough instruction, learned in its studies and educated generously by its teachings, you will in the future recall this scene, and wonder why to-day you knew so little. Intercourse with others; the acquirements of military life; contact with men, unlearned, perhaps, but bright enough by nature to grasp great truths and become your rivals, will try you by a thorough test, and make you thankful that here you formed the foundation of an education which, if you are true to yourselves, will never fail you, nor by its influence put a blemish upon the record of your life. Year after year go out from this institution to the service of the nation those who have received the education she gladly gives. Their names are found on the rolls which tell of courage and great deeds, and the lives of many have been given up on the field where they fought for the flag—some when the burden of years was upon them; some in the strength of soldierly manhood; some when the hopes of the future were growing into promise. Cherish the memory of their deeds. Recall the sturdy courage of the faithful. Study the examples their unfailing bravery sends to you. Remember that disloyalty begins and ends in treason. During your army life recall the teachings here received, and when the time of trial comes to prove your manhood you will find the foundation of your faith as strong as the rocks upon which rest these everlasting hills. Over this plain, upon which nearly a century ago the men of the Revolution were encamped, floats the flag, which you must never surrender, which their deeds made the symbol of freedom, which in time has become the emblem of united and indivisible power.

THE CLASS RANK.

Then followed the official announcement of the general standing of the Class of '75 by Col. Ruger. It is as follows:

Smith S. Leach	1	Stanton A. Mason	23
Daniel C. Kingman	2	Robt. P. P. Wainwright	24
Eugene Griffin	3	William A. Mann	25
Willard Young	4	Henry D. Huntingdon	26
Lotus Niles	5	Timothy A. Toney	27
William H. Simpson	6	William Baird	28
Charles A. Tingle	7	James G. Sturges	29
Tasker H. Bliss	8	Alexander Rodgers	30
Charles H. Clark	9	George E. Smith	31
John P. Jefferson	10	Joseph H. Gustin	32
Victor H. Bridgman	11	George L. Scott	33
John M. Baldwin	12	Francis E. Eltonhead	34
Elbert Wheeler	13	Samuel A. Cherry	35
Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr.	14	Thomas F. Davis	36
Myron W. Howe	15	James B. Goe	37
James R. McAuliffe	16	John G. Ballance	38
James M. Jones	17	Edwin B. Bolton	39
Eli D. Hoyle	18	Arthur L. Wagner	40
James C. Bush	19	Thomas S. McCaleb	41
Edwin P. Andrus	20	Robert K. Evans	42
William M. Dyckman	21	Charles W. Williams	43
George B. Backus	22		

The Secretary delivered the diplomas to the graduates and the exercises were closed by Dr. Forsyth, who pronounced the benediction. The corps reformed, marched back to the sward before the barracks, where they wheeled into line and heard read the orders of the day, which dismissed all the first class, except the three gentlemen retained as great gun instructors from the 5th proximo. The leave of the liberated extends to September, when the assignments for the Class will have been made out. After the publication of orders the Class of '75 saluted the Commandant, Col. Upton, by taking off their shakos, and he said: "Gentlemen, I bid you good-bye." Ranks were broken at once, and the shakos were kicked to pieces, which were picked up and retained as souvenirs by many of the guests. The ex-classmen went to their homes early in the afternoon. Mr. Giltoil is the new Cadet Adjutant, and entered upon the duties of his office at once. To-morrow the Alumni Association will hold its annual meeting, and great preparations have been made for it.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—A meeting of the Trustees of Cornell University was held to-day. There were fifteen present. Hon. Henry W. Sage was elected Chairman, and William R. Humphrey, Secretary. Erastus Brooks, E. B. Morgan, and Frederick Law Olmsted were re-elected Trustees. President White read a long report giving details of the condition of the institution, explaining its objects, and closing with an eloquent tribute to the memory of Ezra Cornell, the founder, and John Stanton Gould. There was no change in the Faculty during the year. The Treasurer's report shows in funds and buildings a value of about $2,250,000, and nearly 500,000 acres of land belonging to the institution in addition, 300,000 acres of which are valuable pine lands.

EXERCISES AT DELAWARE COLLEGE.

NEWARK, Del., June 16.—The Commencement at Delaware College passed off to-day with much success. Hon. Montgomery Blair delivered the opening address, and the graduates, both male and female, exhibited the results of good intellectual and moral training. Yesterday an unusually large number of the board were in attendance, showing increased interest in the institution. Col. H. S. McComb was re-elected President.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 16.—The fifty-sixth annual Commencement of Madison University took place to-day. The degree of A. B. was conferred on twenty-six young men of the graduating class, and the degree of A. M. on twelve in the course. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: The degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Joseph F. Elder, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New-York City; the degree of Doctor of Music on Linn H. Babcock, of Norwich, N. Y.; the degree of A. M. on Hon. P. F. Allen, of Saratoga; Rev. G. T. Dowling, of Syracuse, and Rev. T. A. Batson, of Brookfield, N. Y.

CLASS DAY AT RUTGER'S FEMALE COLLEGE.

A large and appreciative audience filled the chapel of Rutger's Female College yesterday afternoon to witness the Class Day exercises of the Class of 1875. The exercises were opened by the delivery by Dr. Sampson of the address of welcome to the Alumni of the college. The address consisted largely of pleasant and humorous allusions to the past history of the institution and of a strong appeal in behalf of female education, in which, in the opinion of the speaker, the classics and mathematics were still superior to anything more modern or trifling. From this point the exercises were in the charge of the Nu Nu Sigma Society, Miss Chrissie Althause acting as presiding officer. She first announced a vocal duet entitled "I would that my love," by Misses Bohde and Samson, which was well rendered and liberally applauded. The annual address before the society was then delivered by Miss Mary T. Post, of Michigan, who graduated in the Class of 1868. At the close of Miss Post's address Miss Althause was succeeded in the chair by Miss Lena A. Doscher as president of the Class Day exercises, the first of which was the rendering by Misses Wandell and Sessions of a selection from "La Sonnambula." The history of the class was then given by its author, Miss Hettie W. Darling, after which a chorus entitled, "King of the Sea," was rendered by the class. Miss Margaret T. Uhl, the prophet of the Class, then foretold the imagined course in life of each of its members. The prophecy was followed by the vocal duet, "The Rose-bud," sung by Misses Bohde and Samson. The charge and key presentation to the Junior class then followed, and was delivered by Miss Mary Samson, the daughter of the acting President of the college, and the response was made by Miss Maud Stevens. The singing of the class song and the pronouncing of the benediction closed the exercises of Class Day. The Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow evening at Dr. Hepworth's church, corner of Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue. The graduating class of ten members consists of Misses Emma C. Bohde, Elsie Crane, Hattie W. Darling, Lena A. Doscher, Margaret D. Griswold, Emma Samson, Mary W. Samson, Vena A. Sessions, M. Margaret Uhl, Josephine Wandell.

CLASS STATISTICS OF YALE.

The statistics of the graduating class of Yale have been prepared. The class numbers ninety-five—the smallest in twenty years. Of these, Connecticut sends 28 and New-York 32. There is 1 from Pekin and 1 from the Sandwich Islands. The average age twenty years and two months. There are 27 Congregationalists, 9 Presbyterians, 7 Episcopalians, 3 Methodists. Two are free-thinkers, and 22 are totally indifferent on the subject. Fifteen have been arrested once during their college course, 4 twice, and 3 three times. In politics 26 are straight Republicans, 23 independent Republicans, 21 liberal Republicans, 19 Democrats, 2 Copperheads, and 4 are doubtful; 82 are free-traders, 5 protectionists, 91 hard-money men, 3 for paper money, and 1 is in favor of both. Fifty per cent. of the class will enter the legal profession, 9 will go to business, 8 to the ministry, 7 to law, and 2 to journalism. The largest individual expenditure during the course is $8,800, and the smallest $1,875. The average amount spent annually by each member is $1,100.

CRIME IN NEW-JERSEY.

DR. RICE, OF TRENTON, IS SHOT BY A PATIENT'S HUSBAND—A LABORER'S WIFE STABS AND KILLS HER HUSBAND'S COMPANION IN NEWARK, AND A WOMAN IS FATALLY POISONED IN JERSEY CITY—THE ACCUSED MURDERERS ALL IN CUSTODY.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. William Rice, a well-known practicing physician of Trenton, was shot and dangerously wounded by Sylvester Tool, a boiler-maker, who went to the physician's house and summoned him to attend his wife. As soon as the doctor made his appearance at the door, Tool drew a pistol and fired three shots at him, two of which took effect, one in the left breast and the other in the shoulder. Two physicians were summoned, and hope to save the patient's life, although the latter thinks he cannot live. Tool was arrested and held to await the result of his victim's injuries. Various causes are assigned for the act, among others that Tool suspected the doctor of having been criminally intimate with his wife, whose attending physician he was. Another statement is that Tool is insane, while still another is to the effect that he believed the doctor's treatment of his wife was wrong. Tool has been arrested.

Joseph Green and Thomas Murray, two laborers residing in Newark, stopped in a saloon on their way home from work on Tuesday night and drank liquor until they became intoxicated. About 9 o'clock Murray's wife came to the saloon and tried to induce him to go home with her, but he refused and commenced to abuse her. She upbraided him for remaining away from home and drinking, and blamed him for keeping company with such a man as Green, to whom she applied very uncomplimentary epithets. A quarrel ensued between Green and Mrs. Murray, and some hard words passed, when Mrs. Murray started to go out. She returned in a few minutes and renewed the quarrel with Green, when the latter applied an opprobrious epithet to her and threw a cigar in her face. This so enraged the woman that she seized a large pair of scissors hanging at her girdle and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died in about fifteen minutes. Mrs. Murray was arrested yesterday and committed for trial. Coroner Osborn will hold an inquest.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning as Sergt. McKaig, of the First Precinct, Jersey City Police, was making his rounds in the lower part of the city, he was informed that a woman had been poisoned at No. 19 Sussex street. Accompanied by Officer Finlay, the Sergeant went to the house indicated and found Mary Fallon lying at the point of death. Dr. Petrie, one of the City Physicians, was summoned and prescribed castor oil, which did not seem to have any beneficial effect. The woman was suffering from convulsions, and about 4 o'clock was removed to the City Hospital, where she died in terrible agony at 7:30 o'clock. In one of the intervals between her convulsive fits she informed the officer that she had been poisoned by a young man named John Moran. She said Moran came to the house shortly before midnight, bringing with him two bottles of Bass' ale. He poured out the ale into two glasses, and dropped something out of a paper into one of them, which she drank. Shortly afterward she was seized with the convulsions, and knew that she was poisoned. Sergt. McKaig obtained Moran's address, and, in company with a squad of officers, went to his boarding-house, at the corner of Steuben and Washington streets, and took him into custody. The prisoner had an examination before Justice Davis yesterday morning, and denied all knowledge of the affair, or that he had been at the house at all. From some of Mrs. Fallon's neighbors it was ascertained that Moran formerly boarded with her, and was on terms of the greatest intimacy. Deceased was a married woman and had several children, but her husband went back to Ireland some years ago, and has remained there since. The Police took possession of the glasses and ale bottles, and in the bottom of one of the former was found a thick sediment of Paris green. Mrs. Fallon was about forty years of age. She was employed by the Central Railroad Company to clean and wash cars. Moran is twenty-four years old, and is employed as a laborer at the Central Railroad dumping ground, and is known as "Black Tom." He is held on a charge of murder, and seemed very much dejected yesterday when informed that he could not get bail. Coroner Whalen has charge of the case, and will hold an inquest. County Physician Stout will make a post-mortem examination.

A "CONFIDENTIAL MESSENGER'S" STORY.

Peter S. Ewell, commonly called Peter, who was formerly a slave of the Confederate Gen. Ewell, and who has been christened "King Pharaoh," called at THE TIMES office, yesterday, in relation to the account published in a Hartford paper concerning the troubles of the private expressmen who have been prevented from carrying on their business by carrying parcels while traveling on commutation tickets over the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Peter says he is one of the sufferers by this action. He says there are twenty or thirty expressmen who carry on a small business in the way described, but that he is not one of them. They are all white men, and are probably better off than he is. He does not claim to be an expressman, but is a "confidential messenger," and works for very aristocratic people, among whom he has a large number of patrons, including Messrs. A. S. Hatch, James S. Constable, J. M. Fuller, William G. Reed, A. W. Greenleaf, Dr. Jay, Alexander Taylor, J. G. Ogden, R. Wilson, and several hundred others equally well known. He has for several years pursued the avocation of "confidential messenger," doing errands and carrying parcels for his employers between their town and country residences. Peter had done moderately well at this business, and by faithfully attending to his work, and by quiet, respectful manners on the trains, had won the confidence of his patrons and the good will of the train employes. Some time in February last, having no parcels to carry for others, he purchased some provisions, and, with these under his arm, he attempted to pass into the depot and take his usual train for home. He had been jealously watched for some time by one Sedgwick, an Adams Express messenger, who saw in the provisions an excellent pretext for beginning an onslaught upon Peter. The gate-keeper, at the instigation of Sedgwick, stopped Peter and roughly told him that he could not go through. His remonstrances were in vain; and although he showed his commutation-book, Peter was unable to pass without surrendering his parcel, and he was obliged to go to Harlem by the Third avenue and take a later train. The persecution thus begun has been continued until Peter has been unable to commute any longer, and for some time has been obliged to buy an excursion ticket daily. Peter said further: "God forbid that I should be driven to steal and do such things for a living. I am quiet and industrious, and I only want to make a living for myself and my wife and child. My wife, when she comes to the City, is the handsomest colored woman in New-York. She is one of these yellowish-brown, or rather sandy-colored, ladies, and we've got the prettiest baby in all Westchester County. Well, these people won't prosper, long as they oppress the poor. Don't the Bible say, 'He that oppresses the poor, it is a reproach to his Maker?' Well, since they began to oppress me their paint shop has burned down, and that cost 'em a heap; then they had an accident, and that cost a heap more, and long as they oppress me they'll have bad luck. I pray to the Lord to give it to 'em, and he does it."

"But, Peter," said the reporter, "you lay the blame of this on the express company, and the railroad company are having the bad luck." "Well, Sir," said Peter, "I pray for it, and the Lord sends it in the right spot. But I think if some of those gentlemen knew my case they would be tender-hearted enough to let me go on with my business." Peter says he taught for seventeen years in the colored school in Mulberry street, and that he is the Superintendent of a Sabbath-school in Mamaroneck. He thinks that he could obtain 3,000 or 4,000 signatures to a petition asking that he be not disturbed in his business. He lays great stress on the fact that he does all sorts of errands for his lady patrons, which involve the observance of minute directions and the carriage of parcels, but not in rivalry with the Adams Express Company's business.

A WARNING TO DEADHEADS.

William H. Baker, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, on a complaint made by Leander L. Lovell, agent of the Fall River Steamboat Line, to the effect that Baker, on the 28th of last July, called on complainant and presented a note, purporting to be signed by R. T. Peck, manager of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, and requesting complainant to furnish the bearer with a pass to Boston and return for himself and wife. Baker obtained the pass, and upon the complainant subsequently ascertaining that the note was a forgery, Baker, who is a respectable-looking man, was committed in default of $500 bail. The complainant said that the presentation of forged requests for passes was a common occurrence.

STORY OF AN EX-DETECTIVE

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF POLICE CORRUPTION.

SECOND SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW-YORK—TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM A. MARTINOTT—METHODS OF POLICEMEN AND THIEVES—POLICE CAPTAINS ALLEGED TO BE IN THE PAY OF KEEPERS OF DISORDERLY HOUSES—HOW THURLOW WEED RECOVERED HIS STOLEN WATCH.

Messrs. J. W. Husted, T. C. Campbell, J. T. McGowan, L. Dessar, and Bernard Hess, the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report on the causes of the increase of crime in this City, held their second session in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, yesterday. The first witness called was William A. Martinett, of No. 453 Sixth avenue, who, on being examined by Mr. John D. Townsend, testified that he was a private detective; had been a member of the Police force from October, 1865, to January, 1873; had served as patrolman and detective during that time; was detective for four years in the Fourteenth Precinct, patrolman for one month in the Sixth Precinct, and detective for four years in the Twenty-ninth Precinct; served in the Fourteenth Precinct under Captains Garland and Williamson, in the Sixth under Capt. Kennedy, and in the Twenty-ninth under Capt. Burden; the latter is still an officer of the department; Capts. Garland and Williamson always instructed him to break up panel-houses and gambling-houses wherever he could find them in the precinct. The witness then gave a description of the method by which a man enticed into a panel-house was robbed; it was impossible for a gambling-house or panel-house to exist in a precinct any length of time without its being known to the detective of the precinct; the panel-thieves are all known to the Police; no panel-house could remain open without Police protection; the punishment for panel thieving is five years in State Prison; Police protection is paid for, and was paid for in the Twenty-ninth Precinct under Capt. Burden; during Capt. Burden's command in the Twenty-ninth Precinct panel-houses were running at No. 107 West Twenty-fourth street, No. 128 West Twenty-fourth street, south-east corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, No. 437 Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, north-east corner of Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, No. 104 West Twenty-seventh street, No. 461 Sixth avenue, and No. 462 Sixth avenue. The panel-house No. 128 West Twenty-fourth street continued in operation over eight months; the existence of these panel-houses was well known to Capt. Burden, they having been reported to him by the witness; Capt. Burden was paid for giving these places protection; the panel thieves either came to the witness to arrange the matter or went directly to Capt. Burden; the terms of protection were the payment of $75 a week and half of the "squeals" by the persons keeping the panel-house; the term "squeal" meant a case in which the person plundered reported his loss at the station-house and no action was taken by the Police to arrest the thief or recover any of the money stolen; the $75 a week went to the Captain wholly, but half of the "squeals" was divided up between the Captain and the witness; there are no panel-houses in the City to-day; prior to three weeks ago there were several—probably eight or nine; prior to three weeks ago there were from 100 to 200 gambling-houses in the City; several proprietors of gambling-houses had since that period informed the witness that they had closed their games in consequence of an order from the ward detectives; Big Mike Murray keeps a faro bank at No. 13 West Twenty-eighth street. He had kept a game at No. 135 Eighth street; this was raided on by Detective Williamson, and for a few weeks all the games were closed; they then re-opened, Murray continuing his nefarious business in the same house; many of the houses are "skin games," where a man has no chance of winning; the "skin game" is dealt with a two-card box and prepared cards, by which means the dealer can turn out any particular card to win or lose, as he pleases; banco is simple robbery, performed by the aid of confederates, who "rope in" strangers in the City whom they meet in the street; three weeks ago there were six or eight banco places running in the City; about a year ago there were twenty-five at least; these places could be suppressed by the Police if the Police Commissioners would hold each Captain personally responsible for their existence in their precincts; if they could be kept closed for a week or two weeks, they could be kept closed all the time; the only way a gambling-house in such an event could remain in existence, would be where the doorkeeper would admit none but habitual frequenters of the house, and then the profits would not pay expenses, and the house would be closed by its keepers.

The witness did not think that houses of ill-fame could be suppressed, but they could be placed under more stringent regulations, and the open exhibition of vice prevented; like the panel and gambling houses, they also paid tribute to the Police; in the Twenty-ninth Precinct the other detective officer attended to this matter, and not the witness; officers were frequently reprimanded for interfering with these houses; on one occasion the witness, on complaint of Mr. P. J. Maloney, ex-Commissioner of Emigration, arrested all the inmates of the house No. 107 West Twenty-seventh street, kept by Josephine Fisher; he was reprimanded by Capt. Burden, and on being brought before Superintendent Jourdan was informed that if he ever made a similar arrest he would be dismissed the force; in the houses in Greene and Wooster streets during the day and evening abandoned women occupy the windows and accost passers-by; this is known to the Captains of the precincts and the officers on post; there are in the City a number of houses in which immoral exhibitions of the most hideous and disgusting character are given, and which pay tribute to the Police; it is an ordinary practice for detectives to escort strangers to such exhibitions and receive pay for their services; it is the custom in each precinct to prepare twice a year a census of all disorderly houses; in Capt. Burden's reports there were never any panel-houses mentioned, and in several instances houses of prostitution and assignation were not mentioned; in cases where the witness had delivered these reports to the Superintendent, the houses mentioned in them continued carrying on business for a year after; during his connection with the Police force, the witness knew between 500 and 1,000 thieves; the greater part of these thieves belonged to this City; in the Summer many of them went to sea-side resorts and attended fairs and circus shows in the country; thieves obtained immunity from punishment by their money and power; on one occasion the witness arrested a noted thief named "Frenchy" for grand larceny, and was told by the prisoner that he could not send him to State Prison; witness found fourteen untried indictments against the prisoner, who then pleaded guilty to one charge, and was sent to the State Prison for five years; thieves might be divided into five classes: (1) Bank forgers and check forgers of great ability; (2) bank robbers and burglars; (3) first-class sneak thieves, who steal securities and valuable property; (4) pickpockets; (5) common sneak thieves who will steal anything; some years ago, Inspector Carpenter instituted a system by which two car detectives in each precinct were held responsible for the car robberies in their precincts; he also instructed them to bring their prisoners to head-quarters, have them photographed, and let every detective see them; this is not done now; the most capable detectives are Messrs. Elder, King, and Lyon, and their records are the best; it is quite common for detectives to cause stolen property to be returned to the owners without making any arrest; this is done either by direct dealings with the thieves, or by negotiations conducted through the medium of "fences" or receivers of stolen goods; the watches stolen from Messrs. Alvord, Weed, and Shook were returned in this way; fences were generally under the protection of the Police, and persons, really "fences," were carrying on business in Broadway, near Head-quarters, under the name of "diamond brokers."

As an instance of the manner in which stolen property was recovered, the witness stated that he had been requested by Messrs. Richmond & Co., of Broadway, to procure the return of $1,900 worth of laces stolen from them, the firm promising to reward him with $400 if he succeeded; he arranged with a burglar to return the goods for $300, and they were returned; the firm only paid him $275, and he had to pay $25 to the burglar and $50 to his Captain, leaving him $75 loser by the transaction; he was transferred from the Twenty-ninth Precinct and placed on post duty because he interfered with a "panel-house" where a friend of his had been robbed of $70; when Winter came on he resigned from the department.

This closed the testimony of the witness, and the committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday next at 3 o'clock.

MR. SCHUTE'S ASSAILANT.

The arrest of William H. Mooney, and his supposed connection with the robbery and attempted murder of Mr. Aaron Schute, was the subject of much interest in Brooklyn yesterday. So far, the evidence connecting Mooney with the Schute affair is mainly circumstantial. The point which bears strongly upon Mooney's guilt is the discovery of a memorandum upon the person of his companion, Burke, (whose real name is Bock,) containing the names and residences of several prominent citizens of Brooklyn, with notes attached stating the hours at which these persons are absent from their homes. A note was found in the possession of Mooney assuring him that "Mrs. Flynn had been seen, and would not prosecute him." This note was signed "Ed.," and is supposed to have been conveyed to him by his brother, who bears that name. It is said that the Police are in possession of information proving conclusively that Mooney and Bock have been engaged in many thieving operations together. Mr. Schute's condition is still favorable.

TWEED STILL IN THE PENITENTIARY.

HIS RELEASE A PROMINENT TOPIC OF CONVERSATION THROUGHOUT THE CITY—THE COURT OF APPEALS DECISION GENERALLY BELIEVED TO BE JUST—EXPECTATIONS OF TWEED'S DISCHARGE YESTERDAY DISAPPOINTED—POSSIBILITY THAT THE PRISONER MAY BE ARRESTED ON THE CIVIL SUIT—THE INDICTMENT CALLING FOR THE ARREST—NEW INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY—THE WHEREABOUTS OF PETER B. SWEENY AND WOODWARD.

The release of William M. Tweed from the Penitentiary by the decision of the Court of Appeals was yesterday a topic of conversation paramount to all others in interest. Everybody had something to say on the subject. The friends of the former "Boss" of Tammany Hall were of course jubilant. These happy individuals crowded the bar-rooms near the public offices during the day. Some of the meaner spirits of the Ring still at large in the City, men who, while Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and others were engaged in gigantic robberies of the public Treasury, contented themselves with what they could gain by the commission of petty larcenies, and who, since the incarceration of their master in the Penitentiary, have been trembling in anticipation of indictments, civil suits, warrants, and orders of arrest, walked about yesterday with a defiant mien. They appeared to be under the impression that the law was powerless to reach them; that so much of their ill-gotten gains not spent in dissipation as now remains in their possession could not be touched, and that they were not fated to a temporary residence in a prison cell, as they have long feared. Whether or not their hopes are well-founded is problematical, as there is an air of activity about the District Attorney's office, and that of the Bureau of Municipal Correction, which does not bode any good for the people who have enriched themselves by plundering the City. The public officials and lawyers who are earnestly and industriously prosecuting the members of the Ring, judging from the expressions of opinion elicited by the discussion on Tweed's release, are strongly supported by a large and influential element of the community, who believe that stern and even-handed justice should be dealt out to all the public offenders, and that punishment should be inflicted upon them with unflinching severity. This class of citizens did not express any indignation yesterday over the decision of the Court of Appeals, but seemed to be inclined to the opinion that the sentence of Tweed to the Penitentiary for twelve years was a hard one, in view of the fact that his associates, all of them probably as culpable as he, were outside of prison-bars. There were, however, strong expressions of a sentiment that the other members of the Ring should be prosecuted and pursued until the money they had stolen was wrested from them, and until they were as greatly degraded as Tweed had been.

It was expected that the official discharge of Tweed under the decision of the court would arrive during the day, and news from Blackwell's Island of the prisoner's release, and the subsequent proceedings, was waited for with general interest and with anxiety in some quarters. Several telegraphic dispatches were received at the Sheriff's office in the afternoon from the deputy stationed at the Penitentiary. The last one from Deputy Sheriff McGonigle reached the office at about 2 P. M. He stated that Tweed would not be discharged that day, and that he (the deputy) would remain on the island all night. Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, in answer to the questions of a TIMES reporter, said that when the Deputy Sheriff arrested Tweed on the bench warrant issued by District Attorney Phelps, on the criminal charge, as he was at present instructed to do, the prisoner would in all probability be brought to the Court of General Sessions, and that his bail would be fixed by the Judge presiding, either Judge Sutherland or Recorder Hackett.

It was stated by another official in the Sheriff's office that while it was now the programme to arrest Tweed on the criminal charge, Sheriff Conner might be instructed to-day to arrest him on the order of arrest issued in pursuance of the complaint in the $6,000,000 civil suit. In this event, as was stated yesterday, Tweed will be required to give $3,000,000 bail or be confined in Ludlow Street Jail in default of it. Doubts are expressed by many of his ability to procure bondsmen for such a large amount of money, and as he will require a smaller amount of bail on the criminal suit, it is believed to better for him to be arrested on the criminal warrant than on the order of arrest. He will have, it is thought by his counsel, as good a chance to fight one suit as the other. If he cannot procure bail for $3,000,000 in the civil action he will be locked up in jail, and if, as is probable, he can procure the bail which will be required on the criminal action, he will be at liberty to roam wherever he likes.

As was published in yesterday's TIMES, the bench warrant for the arrest of Tweed, issued by District Attorney Phelps, was pursuant to an indictment found against Tweed by the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in November, 1873. It was for fraudulently and feloniously obtaining Mayor Hall's signature to a bill of Garvey's for $126,000 and over. The offense, which under the indictment is made a felony, though it is not a felony under the common law, it is said in some legal circles, comes under extradition treaties with foreign countries.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday presented a new "Ring" indictment. In the new indictment, which is for a misdemeanor, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny, and Elbert A. Woodward are charged with conspiring to defraud the City by obtaining from the City Treasury sums amounting to over $60,000, on warrants for fraudulent bills in connection with the building of the new Court-house. The officials in the District Attorney's Office, on being questioned in relation to the matter, declined to state whether or not such a bill had been found—two of the persons indicted not being in custody—or to give any information as to the particulars of the charges contained in the indictment.

Peter B. Sweeny was, according to the latest intelligence, in Europe, but it is rumored that he is now on his way to this City, accompanying the remains of his brother, the late James M. Sweeny. Nothing is known positively in relation to the whereabouts of Woodward, although it is said that he will soon be within the reach of the officers of the law. The question as to whether or not the District Attorney will proceed first against Tweed on the new indictment or the old one could not be ascertained yesterday, as Mr. Phelps was away from his office all day.

TWEED CONTINUES TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES IN THE PENITENTIARY—THE DEPUTY SHERIFF WAITING TO REARREST HIM.

Owing to the non-arrival of the remittitur from Albany, William M. Tweed is still a prisoner at the Penitentiary, and throughout yesterday he continued the performance of the duties assigned to him as orderly and recording clerk of the hospital quarters of the institution. Although he has expressed no positive desire for an immediate departure from the Island, the fact of the arrival of a large trunk for him by special boat at 9 o'clock yesterday morning goes to show that he and his friends confidently hoped that he would be released during the day. He arose at 7 o'clock A. M., and, after breakfasting, was visited by Warden Fox, with whom he chatted for some time regarding the circumstances attending his case. Being left to himself, he resumed his routine work of recording the names of new patients, and the character of the prescriptions ordered by the visiting physicians, a duty which he has performed daily since he has become convalescent. Meanwhile Deputy Sheriff McGonigle, who has been on the Island since Tuesday morning, awaiting the discharge of Tweed from the custody of the Warden, prior to arresting him on the warrant issued yesterday by Judge Davis, kept a strict lookout for the arrival of the order of discharge, never leaving his post of duty except to take a hasty lunch at 1 P. M. Early in the afternoon William M. Tweed, Jr., and Mr. Edward Eggleston arrived at the Island, and assured Mr. Fox that Tweed would not be released until the arrival of Mr. David Dudley Field, the senior counsel, who is at present staying at his country residence and has been telegraphed for. Young Tweed visited his father and spent upward of half an hour in conversation with him, after which he returned to the City. No other persons were permitted to see the prisoner, who, since the promulgation of the decision of the Court of Appeals, has refrained from taking his usual out-door exercise. Deputy Sheriff McGonigle will remain the guest of the Warden both day and night until his anticipated prisoner is in his custody.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE LOSS OF AN EYE.

A suit brought by William Glenn against Charles E. Mull, to recover $5,000 for having put out his eye, was tried and concluded in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Westbrook and a jury yesterday. It appeared from the testimony that Glenn was leaving the theatre accompanied by his wife, when Mull came up in front of them and insultingly put his head up to Glenn's wife's face. After this insult Glenn approached the defendant, and the latter then struck him in the eye with his umbrella, causing the injury complained of. The defendant denied the insult, and said his hat was first knocked off by plaintiff. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BRODERICK WILL CASE.

OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE PROBATE OF THE WILL AFFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following opinion has been delivered by the Supreme Court:

No. 141.—*John Kieley and Mary Kieley, his wife, George Wilson and Ann Wilson, his wife, and Ellen Lynch, appellants, vs. John A. McGlynn et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.

This is a suit in equity brought by the alleged heirs-at-law of David C. Broderick, late United States Senator from California, to set aside the probate of his will, and have the same declared a forgery, and to recover the said Broderick estate, much of which consisted of lands now comprised in the thickly-settled portions of the City of San Francisco. The complainants are John Kieley and Mary, his wife; George Wilson and Ann, his wife, and Ellen Lynch, all residents of Sydney, in New South Wales, and subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. They allege that Mary Kieley, Ann Wilson, and Ellen Lynch were, at the death of Broderick, his next of kin and only heirs-at-law, being daughters of Catherine Broderick, sister of Thomas Broderick, the father of the said David. There are several hundred defendants, who are in possession, and claim to be owners, of the property in question. John A. McGlynn, one of the executors who propounded the will and procured its probate, is also one of the defendants. The bill was filed on the 16th of December, 1867, and stated that David C. Broderick died on the 16th of September, 1859, intestate, being at the time a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Francisco, in California, seized and possessed of real and personal property in said State. Then, after stating the relationship and status of the complainants, the bill proceeds to allege that at the time of his death Broderick was seized of the real estate set out in the schedule annexed to the bill, and was possessed of personal property to the amount of $20,500; also set forth in a schedule. It then alleges that on the 20th day of February, 1860, the defendant, John A. McGlynn, on behalf of himself and one Andrew J. Butler, presented to the Probate Court of San Francisco a certain paper writing (a copy of which is annexed) which they falsely pretended was the last will and testament of said David C. Broderick, in which said McGlynn, Butler, and one George Wilkes were named as Executors, and at the same time, presented their petition in writing whereby they prayed the court to admit the said will to probate, and issue to them letters testamentary, knowing, at the time, that the said paper was a forgery, and not Broderick's will; that it was forged about the 1st of January, 1860, after his death, for the purpose of defrauding his legal heirs; and that it was written by one Alfred A. Phillips, and the name of David C. Broderick was signed thereto by one Moses E. Flanagan. The bill then proceeds to state as follows: That the said Butler, well knowing that the said paper was a forgery, caused it to be presented, as aforesaid, as the genuine, true, and valid will of the said David C. Broderick, and caused a commission to issue under the seal of said Probate Court to a Commissioner of the State of California, residing in New-York City, to take the testimony, reduce to writing, and return it to the said Probate Court, of John J. Hoff and Alfred A. Phillips, whose names appear as subscribing witnesses to said paper; and their testimony was so taken and returned, to the effect and purport that the name of the said David C. Broderick, signed to said instrument, was the genuine signature of the said David C. Broderick, and that he did sign, seal, publish, and declare the said instrument to be his last will and testament, in the presence of the said witnesses; and that they did sign the same, as witnesses, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other; and the said Butler did, also, procure and present to said court the testimony of certain experts in handwriting, who testified to said court that, in their opinion, the name of David C. Broderick, subscribed to the said paper, was in the genuine handwriting of the said David C. Broderick, he, the said Butler, well knowing that the same was not the genuine handwriting of said David C. Broderick, and the same was not in truth and fact the genuine handwriting of said Broderick; and, by means of such false testimony, (your orators not having any notice in fact of said proceedings, and no one appearing in their behalf,) they did obtain the order and judgment of the said court admitting the said will to probate, as the genuine last will and testament of the said David C. Broderick, and granting letters testamentary to Andrew J. Butler (now deceased) and John A. McGlynn as executors of said last will and testament, and they proceeded to act as such executors, allowed and procured to be approved by the Probate Judge claims against the said estate to the amount of $20,000.

And afterward the said Butler and McGlynn caused application to be made to said Probate Court for, and obtained an order of sale of the estate of the said Broderick, deceased, under which they sold the whole of the said estate. That at the time of said sale, which took place in the City and County of San Francisco, it was a matter of public and general notoriety that the said pretended last will and testament of said David C. Broderick, under and by virtue whereof all said probate proceedings were taken and said property sold was not the will of said Broderick, but a forged and simulated paper, and all of those who purchased at the said sale, and the defendants and those through whom they deraign title subsequent to the said sale, purchased and acquired whatever interest they have or had, with full notice of the frauds hereinbefore alleged.

It appears by a subsequent statement that the will was admitted to probate on the 8th of October, 1860, and that the sale referred to took place Nov. 7, 1861. The bill then alleges that the complainants had no knowledge or information of Broderick's death, nor of the forgery of the will, nor of its presentation for probate, nor of the probate or order of sale, nor of any of the proceedings until the last day of December, 1866, within three years of filing the bill, and that since that time they have been diligently endeavoring to discover the facts and the evidence relating thereto. The bill charges that the defendants claim to own or are in possession of some portion of Broderick's estate, deriving their only title or claim thereto by or under the probate sales and conveyances as made by said pretended executors by virtue thereof; that Butler is dead, and that Wilkes no longer has any interest. The bill then prays an answer to several specific interrogatories, as, namely: Whether the several defendants do not know or have not been informed that the probated paper was a forged instrument? Whether it was not, in fact, forged, and not the will of Broderick? Whether it was not fabricated after his death, as stated in the bill? Whether Butler did not cause it to be propounded for probate, knowing it to be a forgery? Whether he did not procure the testimony and probate and sell the property by virtue of orders of said Probate Court, as stated, and that McGlynn and others who took part in the probate sale of the property may set forth the details thereof, the time when sold, the amounts received, and the disposition of the proceeds? The bill prays that the will may be declared a forgery; that the probate and all subsequent proceedings may be set aside and annulled, including the decrees of probate, sale, &c., or that the defendants, purchasers of lands and lots under the said orders of sale, or deriving title therefrom, may be charged as Trustees for the complainants, and may be compelled to convey to them, or that a commission be appointed to make such conveyance and for general relief. By the will in question, a copy of which is annexed to the bill, the testator, after payment of his debts, gives to his friend John A. McGlynn $10,000, and the residue of his estate to George Wilkes, of New-York, and makes Wilkes, McGlynn, and Butler executors. It purports to be dated at New-York, Jan. 2, 1859. Many of the defendants answered the bill, denying all knowledge or belief of any fraud or forgery in the will, and claiming to be bona-fide purchasers without any notice of any such fraud or forgery. Many other defendants demurred to the bill. In August, 1871, an amended bill was filed, whereby the complainants reiterate with much particularity the facts that they never resided in California or the United States, and never heard or had any opportunity of hearing of Broderick's death or the event connected with the probate of the will until more than eight years after its being filed for probate, being illiterate, and living in a remote and secluded region in Australia, and stating other facts of the same general character to account for their not having sooner taken any proceedings to assert their rights.

Demurrers were also filed to the bill as amended, and upon the argument of these demurrers the bill was dismissed by the Circuit Court. From that decree the present appeal was taken. The grounds relied on by the defendants on the demurrer, and by the appellees here, are: First—That a court of equity has no jurisdiction of the subject matter of this suit, the same being vested exclusively in the Probate Court of the City and County of San Francisco. Second—That the action is barred by several statutes of limitation of the State of California. Third—That the defendants were purchasers at a judicial sale, made under the orders of a court of competent jurisdiction, never reversed or set aside, and not impeached by the bill. Fourth—That the complainants are non-resident foreigners, incapable of taking or holding property in California.

Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court, of which the following is a syllabus:

A court of equity has not jurisdiction to avoid a will or to set aside the probate thereof on the ground of fraud, mistake, or forgery, this being within the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of probate; nor will a court of equity give relief by charging the executor of a will or a legatee with a trust in favor of a third person, alleged to be defrauded by the forged or fraudulent will, when the court of probate could afford relief by refusing probate of the will in whole or in part. The same rule applies to devises of real estate of which the courts of law have exclusive jurisdiction, except in those States in which they are subjected to probate jurisdiction. It seems that where the courts of probate have not jurisdiction, or where the period for its further exercise has expired and no laches are attributable to the injured party, courts of equity will, without disturbing the operation of the will, interpose to give relief to parties injured by a fraudulent or forged will against those who are in possession of the decedent's estate or its proceeds, mala fide, or without consideration. But such relief will not be granted to parties who are in laches, as where from ignorance of the testator's death they made no effort to obtain relief until seven or nine years after the probate of his will. Ignorance of a fraud committed, which is the ordinary excuse for delay, does not apply in such a case, especially when it is alleged that the circumstances of the fraud were publicly and generally known at the domicil of the testator shortly after his death. While alterations in the jurisdiction of the State Courts cannot affect the equitable jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, so long as the equitable rights themselves remain, yet an enlargement of equitable rights may be administered by the Circuit Courts as well as by the courts of the State. Affirmed.

FERRY FRANCHISES.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK ALONE HAS POWER TO GRANT THEM, AND THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS ARE WITHOUT POWER IN THE PREMISES—JUDGE VAN VORST'S DECISION GRANTING AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE NEW-YORK AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY COMPANY.

In the suit of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, to restrain by injunction the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company from running a ferry from New-York without a lease from the City authorities, Judge Van Vorst, of the Superior Court, has rendered a very elaborate opinion on the exclusive right of the Corporation of New-York to grant franchises for the running of ferries from its shores. After very extended quotations from authorities on the question involved, the Judge thus concludes his opinion:

"And Judge Murray Hoffman, in his treatise on the 'estate and right of the City of New-York,' after a full examination of the whole subject, reached the same conclusion. He shows that the power of the City of New-York, under its charters, in the future, to establish ferries around New-York, is absolute, conclusive, and exclusive; that the grant to this Municipal Corporation of this right is as much a grant of property as a patent for a tract of land, and is to be dealt with as private property, subject only to the right of the sovereign power to take it away for public purposes, and upon full compensation. The same view was taken by Judge Roosevelt in a case before him, in the Supreme Court, referred to by Judge Hoffman in his treatise. I concur in these conclusions, and yet they involve no dissent from the proposition that the State cannot irrevocably part with political power. It may at pleasure, and for the general good, revoke and annul such grants and resume the power. But even the State cannot, without just compensation, disturb or annul its grants by which rights of property have become vested in its grantees. Although this subject has been elaborately discussed by the counsel on both sides, it has after all no conclusive bearing upon the subject now under consideration. The State has never attempted, except through the act of 1845, to interpose in any manner with the rights of the City of New-York over ferries. That act, by the decision of Judge Roosevelt, was pronounced unconstitutional, and by Judge Hogeboom to be repealed. The City has now, through its duly constituted authorities, and may exercise the same powers it ever could. The City has the exclusive right under the law to set up and establish ferries, and grant ferry franchises, and to the rents and profits of the same. The policy of the law and its known prohibitions prevent any person from running a ferry from 'Manhattan Island' to the opposite shores without a license or grant from the corporate authority. The defendant, the Staten Island Ferry Company, has established and is running a ferry from the foot of Whitehall street to the east shore of Staten Island. Through its incorporation it has no such right. Its only right and authority for this act, as the case shows, is derived from its lease from the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company of a portion of its premises at the foot of Whitehall street, which premises, by the terms of the sub-letting, are to be used conjointly with its immediate landlord for ferry purposes. The North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company have no power to give a license to any person or persons to establish or run a new ferry. It is true the sub-letting of the premises to the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company was consented to by the Department of Docks; but the Department of Docks have not licensed this ferry. The power to establish ferries does not rest with the Department of Docks. It does not issue licenses or make grants for such purposes. This department has exclusive charge and control, subject to the particulars mentioned in respect of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of all wharf property, including wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and with their appurtenances, and may doubtless determine the uses to which the wharves and piers shall be appropriated. (Chapter 574, laws of 1871, p. 1,255.) It is needless to determine in detail all the powers of the Dock Department. They are large and important, and closely connected with the commercial interests of the City, and involve large responsibility. They may appropriate and assign the property under their charge, by districts, to special kinds of commerce. But it is apprehended that these powers, comprehensive as they are, do not embrace the granting of ferry franchises. The power to determine the necessity for future ferries, and the disposition of the franchises and grants therefor, belong to other branches of the Municipal Government. The ferry franchise is a valuable property, and the Corporation of the City of New-York is entitled to the rents and profits of the same. They can be no more appropriated by any individual or corporation to his or its use, without authority, than any other property of the City. The defendant, the New-York and Staten Island Ferry Company, is practically enjoying this privilege without any return therefor, other than what it pays to its immediate landlord for the use of its premises at the foot of Whitehall street, where it receives and lands its passengers and property. This is not just in itself, and is a wrong to others who acknowledge the claims of the City of New-York and pay a stated rent or other return for the franchises they enjoy. I would put no cumbersome restraints on commerce nor hamper its operations by unjust exactions and demands. On the other hand, I would generally encourage all efforts for its healthy growth and extension. The prosperity of the City is closely allied with the success of its commerce. But the enforcement of the law on this subject, if done wisely, impartially, and liberally, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to all concerned, and, by the exercise of judicious oversight, it will secure safety to property and passengers.

The only remaining question is, whether the remedy by injunction, which is now invoked by the plaintiff, is appropriate. I am of opinion that the remedy exists. As before stated, there are prohibitions against the exercise of this franchise to the injury of the plaintiff; and, even though there were no positive prohibition, there is a negative obligation upon other persons to forbear from disturbing the owner's enjoyment of a franchise. The plaintiff's right is exclusive, and is clearly established by charters and statute. There is, therefore, no occasion to have the plaintiff's right established by law. In High on Injunctions, (section 570,) it is said: 'The value of a franchise being generally dependent upon its exclusive use and possession, it may be protected upon the ground of the inadequacy of the legal remedy, and the probability of their avoiding a multiplicity of suits.' * * * In the proceeding before Judge Roosevelt before alluded to, he allowed an injunction. The injunction asked for is granted, and the injunction already issued is continued until the hearing."

A CHILD MURDERER CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Elizabeth Monker was tried yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Chief Justice Davis and a jury, on the charge of murdering a child of which she was nurse. The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that the prisoner had been the wet nurse in the family of a Mr. Hager, at Greenpoint, of a child over two months old; that when she had been about two months in this service she was discharged, or notified that she would be; that she then left, taking the child with her, and came to New-York; and that on the following morning the child was found in a lumber-yard at the corner of Nineteenth street and Twelfth avenue, with a wound on its head, from which, after being taken to the station-house and thence to Bellevue Hospital, it died. The theory of the prosecution was that the prisoner either abducted the child with a view to conceal it from its parents, in revenge for her discharge, or that she took it and intentionally struck it on the head with a stone and left it to die in the lumber yard, from the same motive. On the part of the prisoner it was claimed, and testimony presented to that effect, that owing to her recent seduction under promise of marriage, she had become melancholy and depressed in spirits and wandering in her mind. Her story was that she came to New-York, she knew not why, bringing the child with her; that on the ferry-boat she met two young men, who made her acquaintance; that in New-York they put her in a carriage and took her a long distance across another ferry to a house, and there used violence toward her; that she escaped out of the window and took the child with her; that she found herself at a place where there were a number of carts and was stabbed by one of two young men; that she slept that night in an ice wagon and the next morning, feeling cold and hungry, she left the child in the lumber-yard while she went to get something to eat. When she returned, she said, she could not find it, and then she went to find her brother-in-law in Forty-second street to tell him what had happened. Her married sister testified that she found her in Forty-second street at about 8 o'clock in the evening, wandering about apparently bewildered, and her (witness') husband then brought her to Mr. Hager's, in Greenpoint. The prisoner accounted for the wound on the child's head by saying it fell somewhere, but she could not tell where, and she denied that she admitted in the Station-house, when arrested, that she struck it with a stone. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to two years in State Prison.

CHILD-POISONING AT QUARANTINE.

In Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I., before Chief Justice Monell and a jury, yesterday, an interesting case relating to the poisoning of a child on board a vessel in the harbor of New-York was tried. John Ryall, a passenger on board the steamer City of Brussels, sued J. Kennedy, the Captain of the steamer, to recover $5,000 for the loss of his child. It appeared that when the vessel arrived at Quarantine, under the direction of the Quarantine Commissioners disinfectants were used in the vessel, which were partially composed of sulphuric acid, and plaintiff's child, finding a tin cup containing some of it, drank it, thinking it was water. It was claimed by plaintiff that the Captain of the steamer was responsible for the negligence of

the steward in leaving the cup containing the poison on board the vessel. When the testimony of plaintiff was concluded, Mr. James W. Gerard, counsel for defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the Captain, being an employe as much as the steward was, could not be held responsible for the negligence of the latter. He also maintained that if any one was responsible, it was the Quarantine surgeon, who directed the operation, the steward, who neglected to throw the cups overboard after being used, or the owners of the vessel. The motion was granted, and plaintiff's suit was dismissed accordingly. It was stated by Mr. Gerard that this was the third case of child-poisoning which had occurred in the same way, the Quarantine officers being accustomed to use the steerage passengers' tin cups for distributing the disinfectants, and then leaving them on board the vessel.

THE SMUGGLING CASES.

THEY ARE ALL CALLED AND ALL POSTPONED AT THE OPENING OF THE JUNE TERM OF THE CRIMINAL BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—THE CASE OF CLAFLIN & CO. POSTPONED INDEFINITELY — OTHER CASES BEFORE THE COURT YESTERDAY.

The June term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court opened yesterday morning, Judge Benedict presiding, in the United States Court building, in Chambers street, where the expectation that some disposition would be made of one or more of the prominent smuggling cases had gathered a large audience. Of all the defendants in the smuggling cases only Col. Robert Des Anges, the ex-Deputy Collector, was present. He was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Charles Matthews. Ex-Recorder Smith represented the members of the firm of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., and Mr. Elihu Root appeared for the members of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. United States District Attorney Bliss and Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government. Lawrence was not represented by counsel.

Judge Benedict first called the case of Charles L. Lawrence, who is under indictment for forgery of the name of Blanding. On application of Col. Bliss this case was erased from the calendar. In making the application Col. Bliss said that he was forbidden by Executive order from proceeding with any of the indictments against Lawrence except the one then before the court, and that he had arrived at an agreement with Lawrence's counsel, according to which the case was to go over this term, and, if the President decides that Lawrence may at any time be tried on any other charge than that of this forgery, then he was to be at liberty to try him on any charge that he preferred; while if, on the other hand, the President continued him to the single charge of the forgery of Blanding's name, then he was to be at liberty to try Lawrence on that in October.

The case of Col. Des Anges was next called, and, on application of Mr. Matthews, who said he was engaged in another case before Judge Westbrook, this case also was postponed, and until Monday. In this arrangement Col. Bliss concurred, as he expects the arrival of an important witness from England by that day, but he gave notice that in case the expected witness does not then arrive he shall ask to have the case go off for the term. Mr. Matthews further represented that Col. Des Anges was pecuniarily unable to pay his counsel or the fees for subpœnaing witnesses, and Judge Benedict said that, upon filing the necessary affidavits setting forth that fact and the names of the necessary witnesses, the Government would issue and serve all necessary subpœnas.

The case of Gen. William G. Manck, the ex-secret service detective, indicted on the charge of selling counterfeit money, was next called, and postponed to Friday, upon Gen. Manck's statement that Judge Dittenhoefer, his counsel, was out of town. But on that day Judge Benedict said the case must proceed.

The cases of Mrs. Mary Ann Emmery and Mrs. Caroline A. Coulbaugh, indicted for fraudulently drawing pension money, as widows of deceased Union soldiers, after the accused had remarried, were called, and were put over to have days set for trial.

The case of the United States against Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Daniel Robinson, Dexter M. Force, Edward E. Eames, and Horace J. Fairchild, composing the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., and against William H. Talcott, the buyer of the firm, was the first called of the great smuggling cases, and in it the proceedings were as follows:

Mr. Root, of counsel for the defendants, said that his clients were in the same condition as when the case was called last Monday. They had not heard yet from Messrs. Eames and Fairchild, the members of the firm now in Europe.

Col. Bliss asked Mr. Root if he did not intend to go to trial until these members got back.

Mr. Root replied that he could not say; the senior counsel in the case, Mr. Evarts, was engaged in the Beecher case, and no definite conclusion had been arrived at.

Col. Bliss said that he was ready to proceed, and would like to know when the other side would be ready. He did not desire to press the defendants, but he would like to have some tangible understanding.

Mr. Root replied that he could say nothing until Mr. Eames, who had charge of the silk department of the business, was communicated with. Counsel's clients did not want to lose an opportunity for trial at this present term of the court, and he had received positive instructions from Mr. Claflin to have the case tried at as early a day as possible.

Judge Benedict said that he supposed the case might stand over for the present, and to this Col. Bliss consented.

Mr. Root said that in relation to the question of withdrawing the plea of not guilty, entered on Monday, Mr. Evarts would like to have time sufficient to examine the indictments, in order to determine what course to pursue as to a motion or application.

It was finally arranged that the case should stand over indefinitely, with the understanding that any motion or application that Mr. Evarts may desire to make shall be made at the present term of the court.

The case of the United States vs. John J. Morris, Aaron Field, William J. Fenner, Edmund D. Fenner, and Charles M. Field, composing the firm of auctioneers of Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., indicted on the charges of buying, selling, and transporting smuggled goods, was the next and last called. Mr. Smith, the counsel for the firm, asked that the case might go over for the term on account of his pressing and important professional engagements, and his request was acceded to.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. The term is to last only two weeks, and it is extremely doubtful that any of the silk-smuggling cases will be tried at this term. If they are not, they will go over to October, there being no regular term of the court after this one before that month.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Speir, of the Supreme Court, has denied a motion to vacate the orders of arrest under which Charles Ralston and his associates, the alleged bond forgers, are imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail, at the suit of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company.

William Clarkson, against whom two indictments for grand larceny had been found, on being called up for trial in General Sessions yesterday, by District Attorney Nolan, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $60 worth of paper, the property of Albert Harg, of No. 72 Duane street. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to State Prison for four years and six months.

Isaac Baxter, jointly indicted with George Van Velser, the Hudson River Railroad clerk, who, on the 3d of May, 1874, absconded with $32,000 in greenbacks, the property of the company, and was arrested after several months' traveling through the West, pleaded guilty to grand larceny yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was remanded for sentence.

On the morning of the 23d of May, while Mr. Charles L. Maurer, of No. 29 Downing street, was waiting for a street-car on the corner of Broome and Crosby streets, he was attacked by a powerful man who held him fast while John Kirkland, aged sixteen, and formerly living at No. 132 Baxter street, robbed him of a watch and chain valued at $150. The man escaped, but Kirkland was arrested, and upon being found guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of robbery in the first degree, he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to ten years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

When the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-third street was lowered, a number of property-owners thereon had awards made to them for the consequent damage to their property, and some of these awards not being paid by the Controller, their claimants have brought suit against him to compel payment. Yesterday, on application of James A. Deering, counsel for a number of these claimants, Judge Brady issued writs of mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the awards made to Thomas Toner, Eliza Davies, Edward Colgin, and two others, the amount being in all about $20,000.

LESLIE RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED.

William F. Leslie, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s defaulting teller, who was arrested in Canada and brought to this City to answer for having stolen several large sums of money, the property of the firm, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday and released on giving $5,000 bail. William F. Wenman, stopping at the Hoffman House, became surety for Leslie, and he was thereupon immediately re-arrested by Deputy Sheriff Erb, on an order of arrest issued by Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, in a civil suit instituted to recover the stolen money. Leslie was committed to Ludlow Street Jail, being unable to furnish $20,000 bail, the amount fixed in the order of arrest.

THE HAMMILL MURDER CASE.

In the Brooklyn Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan was put upon trial for a second time, for the murder of Margaret Hammill. Mrs. Merrigan's residence was at No. 199 Ninth street, E. D., and she and Miss Hammill were old friends. On the 2d of September, 1873, Miss Hammill visited Mrs. Merrigan at the above number, and two days afterwards her charred remains were found lying on the bed in Mrs. Merrigan's room. A coroner's inquest was held, the result of which was the indictment of Mrs. Merrigan for murder, and her subsequent trial before Justice Tappan. That trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, four being for acquittal and eight for conviction. District Attorney Winslow conducted the prosecution, and Gen. B. F. Tracy and Mr. Patrick Keady were counsel for the prisoner. The present trial was begun yesterday morning before Justice Pratt, Messrs. Tracy and Keady again appearing for the defense. District Attorney Britton withdrew from the case, leaving it to be conducted by his assistant, Mr. Moore, for the reason that Mr. Britton had been consulted by one of the counsel on the other side before he had been elected to his present official position, and, as this was an issue involving life and death, he said he did not feel justified in conducting the prosecution. The proceedings yesterday resulted only in the securing of a jury, the full examination of one witness, and the partial examination of another. At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A HEARTLESS SWINDLE EXPOSED.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD FOR CHEATING BOYS SEARCHING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

For many months past complaints have reached the Police of numerous persons being swindled out of sums of $50 or $100 by what is known as a "bogus employer." The mode of operating is to advertise in a daily paper for an assistant or clerk, offering wages of $12 or $15 per week. When the persons seeking employment appear in answer to the advertisement, they would be engaged after answering a number of questions as to honesty and capacity. As part of the engagement, however, it became necessary for them to deposit $100 with their employers, as security, the latter alleging that the clerk would have to take home a package of jewelry each night with him, it being deemed unsafe to leave it in the store. On going to their business in the morning the clerks would find that the proprietor had mysteriously disappeared, and the "valuable jewelry" was worth about fifty cents. The Police have been for a long time tracking these adroit swindlers. Detectives Dickson and Van Gerichten suspected that George Thompson, who keeps a small shop in the basement of No. 38 West Fourth street, was one of these men, and have kept an eye on him. On Tuesday morning a boy named Henry Baker, of No. 498 Warren street, Brooklyn, was seen by them coming out of Thompson's place. They questioned him, and found that he had been engaged at $12 per week, and was to deposit $100 with his employer, on the following morning, on which he would be paid interest at six per cent. According to instructions, the boy paid the $100 to Thompson, who told the boy he would have to go of errands, make collections, and every night take home with him for "safe-keeping" a package of jewelry, (pointing to a tray full of trinkets which lay on the counter, and were worth about $2.) At this moment the detective stepped in and arrested Thompson. They took him before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, and the man was remanded to give the officers an opportunity to work up more cases against him. The detectives state that Thompson has been in this business for a long time, and that probably his victims are legion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, June 16, 1875:

No. 63.—*Truman R. Coleman, appellant, vs. Edwin R. Shattuck et al., respondents.*—Argued by D. H. Balles, of counsel for appellant, and by H. E. Sickels for respondents.

No. 41.—*John Mullaly, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents.*—Argued by John H. Strahan, of counsel for appellant, and by David J. Dean for respondents.

No. 70.—*Ruth E. Dean, respondent, vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company, appellant.*—Argued by Theron C. Strong, of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Choate for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned to Thursday, June 17, 1875.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

In the Matter of Richards.—J. C. Richards and Mary V. Richards discharged, and custody given to the relator.

Orders Discharged.—Frost vs. Van Volkenburgh; Barnard vs. Van Volkenburgh.

Cronely vs. McDermott.—Motion granted.

Counsellor vs. Ortel.—Order granted.

Spettel vs. Bauer.—The notary did not read the confession of judgment to the defendant, but offered to do so and she declined to hear it, saying she knew all about it. This is his statement. The plaintiff says it was all explained and perfectly understood. The defendant denies knowledge of the character of the paper. She says she thought it was a note. She does not deny that she owes the money. The order which, under the circumstances, will be made is this: She must join issue at once, and consent that the cause be placed on the special calendar for next Friday, and pay $10 costs of this motion; otherwise denied. Order to be settled.

Cronely vs. McDermott.—The only defense in this case is that no demand was made before action brought. This is not sufficient to warrant this court in disturbing the judgment, assuming it to be true, but there is reason to doubt it on the papers submitted. The counter-claim alluded to can be enforced in another action. They are not properly, except the claim for storage, presentable in this. The defendant has, it may be said in addition, slept too long on his rights. The judgment against him was recovered several months since. For these reasons the motion to vacate judgment must be denied.

Saarvsey vs. Saarvsey.—Referee's report and order confirming report and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.—Order settled.

Haden vs. Buddensick.—Motion for allowance denied, but without prejudice to renew.

Lathrop vs. Godfrey.—The appeal taken herein is dismissed.

Hobart vs. Meyer.—The payment of $100 on account of the note in suit is utterly inconsistent with the statement of the defendant, and the motion is denied therefore as one which is not sustained by merits.

Gilbert vs. Craig.—Motion denied.

Miller vs. Hallock.—Order settled.

Lyddy vs. Kenny.—Injunction continued, but cause referred to N. Jarvis, Jr., to try and determine. Cause may be brought on on notice of five days. Injunction continued on the theory that cause be speedily considered and passed upon.

Mitchell vs. Bunn.—The reasons assigned are not sufficient to warrant the relief asked for, and the motion is denied.

Mason vs. Mason.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

In the matter of McConnell.—Application denied, but petitioner may have an order of reference.

In the matter of Thompson.—Counsel must present this application again.

Davidson vs. Alfaro.—Motion denied upon the ground that previous application of a similar character have been made and denied, and the costs awarded have not been paid.

Lyddy vs. McKenny.—Motion granted and the petitioner allowed to deduct $30 from the fund, the question whether that sum shall alternately be charged to the plaintiff or defendant being held in reserve.

Granted.—In the matter of Hays; Fennel vs. Weber; Stadtmiller vs. Johnson.

Johnson vs. Erie Railway Company.—Motion granted: cause set down for trial for the third Tuesday of June, 1875.

In the matter of Cornell.—This application must be referred to take proof of the facts; N. Jarvis, Jr., appointed Referee.

Coler vs. Kountze.—On consultation with Justice Lawrence, ordered that the stay be granted on giving a bond in $15,000.

By Judge Donohue.

Ferris vs. Peckham.—Motion granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Lehmaier.—Granted.

Schaefer vs. North and South Railroad Company of Georgia.—The motion for the appointment should be denied.

Baldwin vs. S. and A. Telegraph Company.—The motion for confirmation of award and for judgment therein is granted.

Kiersted vs. Bayles—Bayles vs. Kiersted.—I think that the application to stay the proceedings in the foreclosure case should be granted. There should, however, be some provision inserted in the order requiring the plaintiff in the partition suit to proceed as rapidly as possible. The order will be settled on one day's notice before me, in Circuit, Part II.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Marsh vs. Masterson.—Motion for new trial, for surprise, &c., denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Levitt vs. Belt.—Motion to compel plaintiff to pay costs, &c., denied, without costs.

Oesterreicher vs. Jaques.—Motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes denied, without costs.

Richter vs. Sager.—Case settled.

By Judge Robinson.

Voss vs. Hillier.—Case and amendments settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—The following is the day Calendar for the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 17: Nos. 80, 81, 82, 23, 36, 78, 79, 255, 256.

SUPREME COURT—BUFFALO DISTRICT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—Day Calendar, Supreme Court, General Term, June 16, 1875. Nos. 19½, 22, 43, 74, 80, 95, 104, 106, 115, 116.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
122—Laszk, &c., vs. Scott, &c.	279—The Mayor, &c., vs. Wood.
123—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.	332—Paine vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.
129—Marsh vs. Tracy, impleaded.	338—Marckwald vs. O. C. Navigation Co.
171—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.	340—Mann vs. Willoughby.
200—Megarge vs. Megarge.	348—Crowell vs. Quion, &c.
211—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.	349—McCormick vs. Wilson.
231—Healy vs. Healy.	351—Plummer, &c., vs. Belden.
242—Furniss vs. Furniss.	352—Scott vs. Dexter, &c.
250—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.	355—Cline, &c., vs. Cline, &c.
271—Hewlett vs. Wood, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
1—Sutton vs. Davis, &c.	525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
5—Herlich vs. Brennan, &c.	120—Steinbach vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
21—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.	445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al.
25—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.	431—Feldman vs. Lindow.
Issues of Law and Fact.	443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
51—Therassen et al. vs. Worth et al.	479—Sands vs. Henkel et al.
400—Gautier et al. vs. Douglass Mfg. Co. et al.	21—Mitchell vs. Read.
275—Devlin et al vs. Globe M. L. Ins. Co.	153—Berringer vs. Schafer.
78—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.	427—Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.
497—Stern vs. Bayard et al.	266—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.
133—Security Bank vs. Warren.	271—Martin vs. Walker et al.
338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. Humphrey's S. H. Med. Co.	491—Muller vs. Weidmann et al.
501—Robinson, &c., vs. Savage et al.	504—Gersthe vs. Gee et al.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.	464—Lyon vs. Comean et al.
486—Shea vs. Shea.	527—Korn vs. N. American Life Ins. Co.
481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al.	182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
	348—Enke vs. Job.
	408—Nicoll, &c., vs. Perley et al.
	498—Earle vs. McGarren et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.	1220—Same vs. Same.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, &c., vs. Spofford.	2558—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Sixth Nat. Bk.	1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.	109—Littell vs. Sanford.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.	992—Germania Bank vs. Shafer et al.
1394—Kierstead versus O'Brien.	1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1128—Viele, by Guardian, vs. Darling.	2802—Levy vs. Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.
846—Viele vs. Darling.	1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.
2618—Scott, Adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	2994—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	3028—Same vs. Same.
794—Clemisher vs. Schuyler.	3053—Same vs. Same.
1218—First Nat. Bank of Montgomery, Ala., vs. Hill.	1194—Burgess et al. vs. Wray, impleaded.
	2867—Heading, Adm'r, vs. Barretto, Adm'r.
	2885—Irwin, Ex'r, &c., vs. Mansfield.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	3185—Du Pasquier vs. Squire.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	837—Davis, Rec'r vs. Lant.
983—Platt, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Van Namee, impleaded, &c.	689—Kegan et al. vs. Smith et al.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.	1359—Poillon, Survivor, vs. Volkening et al.
3091—Ferguson vs. Ferguson.	2788—People, &c., ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degman et al.	1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
949—Bliven et al. vs. Mallory.	3105—Carbonero, Adm'r vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	1393—Kierstead vs. Hemings.
1133—Ahsbahs vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.	1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. B'k.	2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
835—Bowman vs. Matthews.	1661—Whiteman vs. Leslie et al.
895—Allerton vs. Matthews.	987½—Dayton, Pub. Adm'r vs. Johnson.
1203—Ballard et al. vs. Bondy et al.	323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1369½—McGuinniss vs. Hotaling.	963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al.
791½—Conklin vs. Walsh et al.	2429—Metro. Gaslight Co. vs. The Mayor &c.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass. vs. Tribune Ass.	1443—Reilly vs. Reynolds.
1151—Durfo Survivor, &c., vs. Jordan, imp.	1775—Mer. & Manuf's Bank vs. Wheeler.
1547—Hall vs. Robbins.	1777—Same vs. Same.
	2819—Kelley vs. Boarey.
	2981—Taylor, Adm'r vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
551—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.	1173—Chiampa et al. vs. Simonet.
1145—Cassidy vs. Begoden.	1185—Cavanagh vs. Avenue C Railroad Co.
1889—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.	1187—Lynch vs. Adams et al.
1041—Darragh vs. McKim.	1247—Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
881—Lewis vs. Manhattan Glove Co.	1209—Platt vs. Williamson.
1109—Janusch vs. Küffner.	973—Squires, Administ'r, &c., vs. Central Park N. & E. Riv. R. R. Co.
1103—Hulin vs. Reeve.	
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.	
1155—Young vs. Farley et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
812—Bradbury et al. vs. Johnson.	840—Booth et al., Sur., &c., vs. Slater, Sur., &c.
776—Wilson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1810—Beard vs. Sinnott et al.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	988—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. R. Association.
872½—Behrens et al. vs. McNulty.	1726—Stevens vs. Williams.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.	668—Bradley vs. Narragansett S. S. Co.
1192½—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith et al.	1970—McParlan, Guardian, &c., vs. McParlan, et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.	1096—Gladberg, vs. Farley, et al.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 2, 16, 42, 22, 23, 24, 30, 47, 48, 49, 3, 6, 21, 25, 32, 50, 1, 12, 20, 31, 40, 51, 35, 36, 54.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, June 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1498—Dufrom vs. McDonald.	1484—Elmendorf vs. Mason
1471—Petroulski vs. Levy.	1497—McKay, by guardian, vs. Meyers et al.
1172—Semindinger vs. De Peyster.	1436—Browing vs. Home Ins. Co., Ohio.
1447—Tiedecker vs. Underhill.	2505—Duenski vs. Brennan.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.	1512—Pomford et al. vs. Hall et al.
523—Johnson vs. Morgan.	1513—Goetze vs. Haggerty.
1478—Friede vs. Third Av. Railroad Company.	1515—Halept vs. Dailey.
1483—Wade vs. Thompson.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge R. R. Co. et al.	69—Waters, Rec'r., &c., vs. Crawford.
55—Read, Rec'r., &c., vs. Cochrane et al.	70—Same vs. Same.
63—Ross vs. O'Callahan et al.	5—Levy, Rec'r., &c., vs. Newhorn et al.
	41—Goetz vs. Matty.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2959—Luhr vs. The Mayor, &c.	3003—Lamb vs. Smith.
4163—Stuart et al. vs. Willmore et al.	3004—Eissman vs. Braunsdorf et al.
1545—S. and O. Manuf'g Co. vs. Smith et al.	3005—Cornell vs. Armfield.
2051—Josuez vs. Gorman.	3006—Schmale et al. vs. Falk et al.
2753—Cook, Jr., vs. Swim.	3008—Ryder vs. Mooney.
2794—Redlick vs. Herzog et al.	3010—McWilliams et al. vs. Authors' Pub. Association.
2997—Fisher vs. Graham.	3011—Arnold et al. vs. Beerlitz.
3001—Cushing vs. Erie Railway Co.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2270—Devlin vs. Rutter.	2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2615—Francke vs. Witters.	3324—Dearing vs. Schmaltz
1931—Polenz vs. Kohn.	4222—Carpenter vs. Peet.
3735—Hatch vs. Bemak.	3366—Schroff vs. Weib r.
2498—McCartie vs. Woods et al.	1938—Feldman et al. vs. Rau.
2499—Patterson vs. Woods et al.	2465—Merchant et al. vs. Manhattan S. Co.
2587—Adler vs. Helbig.	2500—De Forest et al. vs. Tutt.
4102—Ruland vs. Kline.	2532—Convey vs. Hull.
4198—Monks vs. Miller.	
2239—Cummings vs. Newitter.	

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4273—Cooke et al. vs. Edsall.	2455—Hendricks vs. Crane et al.
4287—Bank of North Am. vs. Griswold.	2838—Solomon vs. Mahler.
4288—Smith vs. Mangam, impleaded.	2884—Farmers' M. Co. vs. Strauss.
4461—Stevens et al. vs. Houghtaling.	3007—Henderson vs. Fullerton.
4055—Boardman vs. Desilver.	3012—Atlantic D. Co. vs. Cumming.
3658—Meyer vs. Mellick, Jr., et al.	3013—Cheronny et al. vs. Lindermann.
1061—Rathbun vs. Waters et al.	3014—Witmark vs. Siebert.
	3017—Smith vs. Morrill.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
860—Ferris vs. Morgan.	2960—Conner vs. Black.
877—Adams vs. Harrison.	2967—Dittenhoefer et al. vs. Cohen.
4416—Routledge et al. vs. Lent et al.	2968—Norris et al. vs. Noonan.
4417—Same vs. Same.	2969—Smith vs. Zoldo et al.
2933—Phelan vs. Coonen.	2971—Wallot et al. vs. Moritz.
2854—Neisser vs. Harrison.	2972—German Ex. Bk. vs. Mack, impleaded.
2857—Wehrlin et al. vs. Schmultz.	2975—Keller vs. Ortel.
2876—Leonhardt vs. Martin	2976—Same vs. Same.
3898—Pettit vs. Garvey.	2978—Klaopert et al. vs. Oesterreisher et al.
3850—Valentine vs. McCabe.	2979—Bradley et al. vs. Baune.
4361—Bowery Savings Bk. vs. Stadtberger et al.	2980—Shortell vs. Wallace.
4411—McLean vs. Salisbury, Jr.	2981—Seiride vs. Boyland.
4412—Crow vs. Golden.	2982—Petty vs. Ober et al.
2652—Bradley vs. O'Connor.	2985—Carpenter vs. Stolts.
2653—Same vs. Same.	2986—Marshall et al. vs. Overton et al.
2654—Field vs. Conroy.	2987—Dutch vs. Dorsey.
2655—Hussey vs. Frazer.	2988—Welch vs. Hermes.
2656—Ott vs. McArthur.	2989—Willets et al. vs. Barrett et al.
2657—Sassenscheidt vs. The F. P. Union.	2990—Barlow vs. Hotz.
2666—Noah vs. Wolff.	2992—Phelps vs. Seiter.
2674—Asbury vs. Hale.	2993—Katteuhorn et al. vs. Wintgen et al.
2676—Byer vs. Murphy.	2995—Spears et al. vs. Schoemmell.
2684—Hautpe vs. Johnston.	2704—Carr vs. Teague.
2706—Proctor vs. Easton et al.	11..6—Graphic Company vs. Prall.
2764—Dalton et al. vs. Place.	3055—Mott vs. Miller, Jr., et al.
2766—Hyams vs. Prall.	
2804—Jessup vs. Schroder.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Consby, burglary.	Thomas Markey, Thomas Pill, Henry Meyer, Isaac White, grand larceny.
John Kenny, burglary.	Patrick Heffernan, grand larceny.
Peter Gilroy, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Otto, Philip Reilly, false pretenses.
James Young, grand larceny.	Joseph Van Buren, felonious assault and battery.
Charles M. Rosner, grand larceny.	
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

4000 Ohio & M. C. S. F. 99	100 Union Pacific...c. 74⅛
200 Quicksilver Pref. 22	400 do.......... 74¼
200 Kansas Pacific ... 19½	900 do.......... 74⅜
200 do.......... 19¾	600 do.......... 74½
100 do.......... 19⅞	200 do.......s3. 74⅜
200 do.......s3. 19⅞	200 do.......... 74½
200 do.......... 20	300 do.......... 74⅝
36 do.......... 19¾	200 do.......b3. 74¾
400 do.......b3. 20	300 do.......... 74⅝
500 West. Union...... 75⅝	300 do.......... 74½
2000 do.......... 75½	500 do.......... 74⅝
2100 do.......... 75⅝	400 North-west....b3. 37⅝
500 do.......b3. 75¾	300 do.......... 37⅝
500 do.......... 75¾	200 do.......... 37¾
2600 do.......... 75⅝	700 do.......... 37⅞
100 do.......s3. 75⅝	200 do.......... 37¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼	100 do.......... 37⅝
15 do..........102⅜	100 do.......c. 37⅝
2000 Lake Shore...... 64⅝	200 do.......... 37½
500 do.......c. 64⅝	200 North-west. Pref. 50½
1000 do.......s3. 64½	100 do.......... 50⅝
800 do.......... 64½	500 St. Paul.......... 32½
10 do.......... 64¼	400 do.......... 32⅝
1900 do.......... 64⅝	100 do.......... 32¾
1200 do.......b3. 64¾	200 do.......... 33
2900 do.......... 64¾	500 do.......s3. 33⅛
600 do.......c. 64¾	300 do.......... 33¼
200 do.......... 64⅝	300 do.......... 33⅛
1000 do.......... 64¾	300 do.......... 33
2000 do.......s3. 64⅝	100 do.......... 32⅞
1200 do.......s3. 64½	600 do.......s3. 32¾
700 do.......... 64½	100 do.......s3. 32⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 33⅜	1700 Erie Railway.... 16¾
200 do.......... 33¼	300 do.......c. 16¾
500 do.......b3. 33¼	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 23⅞
10 do.......... 33½	400 do.......b3. 24
100 St. Paul Pref...c. 55	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........12.121	$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....small.124½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....b. c.119	500 do..........125⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.small.123¼	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C.119⅛
500 do.......12.124	20,000 do.......12.119⅛
17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.124¾	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.........b. c.118
	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 52	100 Pacific M..b. c.s3. 33⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 51½	300 do.......s3. 33
1,000 Tenn. 6s, New Series...b. c. 51	200 do.......... 32⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, Fund., '94-'95......103	700 do.......s3. 32¾
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.... 80	400 do.......... 32¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 86	1000 do.......s3. 32⅝
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.112½	100 do.......c. 32⅝
1,000 D., L. & W. con.118	2000 do.......... 32½
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.111¼	100 do.......... 32⅜
56,000 M. & E. con...102½	400 do.......s3. 32¼
2,000 C., R.I. & P.7s.109¾	900 do.......... 32⅜
1,000 do..........109⅞	500 do.......... 32½
3,000 Erie 3d......... 96	500 do.......... 32⅜
5,000 do.......... 93	1700 do.......... 32¼
3,000 L. Dock Bds...100	1400 do.......s3. 32⅛
3,000 Mich. S. S. F...106	500 do.......... 32⅛
3,000 Hud. R. 2d, S. F......x int.108	500 do.......s3. 32
7,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110	1700 do.......... 32⅛
1,000 U. Pacific 1st.104½	1900 do.......... 32¼
12,000 do..........104⅜	100 Adams Ex....b. c.100
25,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.. 99⅛	70 do..........100¼
5,000 U. P. S. F...b.c. 93¼	15 do..........100⅜
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	5 do..........100⅝
2,000 C. P. 1st, C. & O. B.....b. c. 94½	300 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3.102¼
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st112½	15 do..........102½
2,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 89	100 Erie Rail'y.b.c.s3. 16¾
5,000 G. West. 2d... 56	200 do.......b3. 16⅞
1,000 Mor. & E. 2d..108	100 do.......s3. 16¾
7,000 C. & M.1st.b.c. 99	1600 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 64½
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 91	3100 do.......... 64⅜
500 C. & Pitts.4th.100⅛	500 do.......s3. 64¼
7 Fourth N. Bank..100½	1400 do.......b3. 64⅜
5 Bk. of Com'rce..124	100 do.......c. 64½
100 Quick. M..b. c.s3. 17	600 do.......s3. 64⅜
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23¾	500 do.......... 64½
200 do......b. c. 23½	200 do.......b3. 64½
38 New-York Gas...150	25 C. & P. G'td..b. c. 88⅝
100 Consol'n Coal.... 46	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.102½
1100 W. U. Tel...b. c. 75⅝	200 U. Pacific....b. c. 74½
500 do.......s3. 75½	100 do.......b3. 74⅜
500 do.......c. 75½	300 do.......... 74¼
1200 do.......... 75½	200 do.......s3. 74⅛
100 T., W. & W...b. c. 8⅞	700 do.......... 74⅛
100 do.......... 9	800 do.......... 74
25 do.......s3. 9¼	200 do.......s3. 74
200 do.......s3. 8¾	1000 do.......... 74⅛
10 do.......... 9	200 do.......s3. 74⅛
200 Mar.&C.1st Pf.s3. 10	600 do.......... 74¼
200 C. & N. W....b. c. 37⅜	200 do.......... 74⅜
600 do.......... 37¼	100 do.......s3. 74¾
100 do.......s3. 37⅛	300 do.......b3. 74½
800 do.......... 37¼	50 New-Jersey Cen..109½
1700 do.......... 37⅜	100 do......b. c.110
100 do.......b3. 37½	100 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 32¾
700 Kansas Pac..b. c. 20	100 do.......s3. 32⅝
100 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 23⅞	1000 do.......... 32½
100 do.......s3. 23⅞	400 do.......... 32⅝
	200 C., M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 55½
	100 do.......... 55¼
	100 Chi. & Alton.....101¾
	40 do.....b. c.102¼
	100 St.L.,K.C. & N.b.c. 8½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 D., L. & W. Con.117¾	500 Lake Shore....... 64½
1,000 Ohio & Miss. C.. 97	800 do......b3.. 64⅝
20,000 C. P., San J. B. 93	1800 do.......... 64⅝
1,000 U. Pac. 1st....104⅜	300 do.......s3. 64⅝
13,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 93½	600 do......b3.. 64¾
5,000 M. & E. Con...102½	1200 do.......... 64¾
30,000 Erie 4th...... 93	5000 do.......s3. 64¾
10,000 C. Pac. G. Bs.105⅜	1000 do......b3.. 64⅞
100 Western Union.. 75⅝	700 do.......... 64¾
800 do.......... 75¾	100 do.......s3. 64⅝
100 do.......c. 75¾	10 do.......... 65
200 do.......s3. 75¾	600 do.......... 64⅝
1400 do.......... 75⅞	100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 39½
200 do......b3.. 75⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 49⅞
300 do.......s3. 75¾	100 North-west...b3. 37½
500 Pacific Mail...... 32⅜	100 do......s15. 37½
700 do.......... 32½	100 do.......s3. 37½
200 do......b3.. 32½	100 do......b3.. 37⅝
200 do.......s3. 32½	100 do.......... 37⅝
100 do......b3.. 32⅜	15 do.......... 37⅞
600 Erie Railway..... 16⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....... 8¾
1200 do.......... 17	40 do.......... 9⅜
100 St. Paul.......... 32⅞	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 24
700 Union Pacific..... 74½	200 do.......... 24
500 do.......... 74⅝	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$6,000 U. S., 5-20 C., '65, N.......124	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b3.125¼
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..........125¼	20,000 U. S. 10-40 C..119⅛
	10,000 U. S. 5s R., '81..........117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo.6s,L.bds.103	200 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 32⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. C.S. F........b. c. 99	300 do.......s3. 32⅜
11,000 Cen.P.1st,San J. Branch.... 93⅛	400 do.......s3. 32¼
2,000 Chi. & N.W. C. C. G. bds..... 80¾	400 do.......... 32¼
4,000 do.......... 80½	100 do.......s5. 32¼
5,000 C. & N. W. C.. 95	100 do.......b3. 32⅜
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.......b. c. 47½	400 do.......... 32⅜
34,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s.110	100 do.......... 32¼
50,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 99	40 Cl. & Pitts. G.b.c. 89¼
2,000 U. Pacific 1st.104⅜	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 37⅜
13,000 Har. 1st,7s,C.110	100 do.......... 37¼
10,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 56	75 do.......... 37½
5 Fourth Nat. Bk..101	800 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 64½
200 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 23¾	500 do.......... 64⅜
600 West. Union..b.c. 75¾	1500 do.......... 64¼
500 do.......... 75⅝	2200 do.......... 64⅜
200 do.......s5. 75⅝	2100 do.......b3. 64½
300 do.......... 75⅝	2000 do.......... 64½
2400 do.......... 75⅝	100 do.......c. 64½
1200 do.......... 75¾	150 N. J. Central.....110
700 Erie R'way..b. c. 17	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 32⅞
150 Mich. Cen....b. c. 68	200 do.......... 32⅝
50 Union Pac...b. c. 74¼	100 do.......... 32½
100 do.......... 74½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.102¾
200 do.......... 74⅜	300 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 8½
300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 4½	100 do.......... 7¾
100 Ohio & M.b.c.b3. 23⅞	100 do.......... 8
200 do.......... 23⅞	100 do.......... 7¾
100 do.......... 24	500 do.......... 7½
50 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 50	700 do.......... 8
100 Mor. & Ess...b.c.100	400 do.......... 7¾
	250 do.......... 7⅞
	10 do.......... 8¼
	400 Kan. Pac, b.c.b10. 20
	100 do......b3. 20

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 D. of C. 3.65s 73⅝	400 Union Pacific,.... 74⅜
10,000 U. Pac. S. F... 93¾	900 do.......... 74¼
5,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 48	100 do.......b3. 74⅜
100 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23¾	200 do.......... 74½
200 West. Union..s3. 75⅝	200 do.......s3. 74¼
300 do.......... 75⅝	100 North-w'n....s10. 37⅜
50 N. J. Cen.........110¼	200 do.......... 37¼
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 32¼	300 do......u.r. 37¼
800 do.......... 32⅜	100 do......u.r. 37⅜
100 do.......b3. 32⅜	300 do.......... 37¼
200 Erie Railway..... 17	200 North-w'n Pref.. 50¼
100 do.......s3. 17	200 do.......... 50⅜
300 Lake Shore...... 64⅜	700 St. Paul.......... 32½
1700 do.......... 64⅜	400 do.......... 32⅜
900 do.......s3. 64¼	100 St. Paul Pref..... 55
100 do.......... 64¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 49⅜
15 Del., L. & W.....118½	75 do.......... 49½
200 Mor. & Es....b3.100	

WEDNESDAY June 16—P. M.

The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was larger than yesterday, but speculation was attended with few noteworthy features. The departure of operators for the Bunker Hill celebration and the annual regatta of the the New-York Yacht Club caused the Exchange to present a very dull and deserted appearance in the afternoon, when there was scarely sufficient business at times to establish quotations. Considering the extreme dullness the market held up remarkably well and was firm until shortly before the close, when a slight decline ensued. The announcement was made this afternoon that the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies had accepted the terms agreed upon by Messrs. Scott & King at their conference on Friday last; but for reasons above noted, the market did not respond to any extent. Union Pacific, St. Paul, Western Union, and Lake Shore advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. early in the day and closed at a reaction. Pacific Mail was weak, and fell off from 33⅜ to 32⅛, closing at 32⅜. At the second call Wabash made a sudden break from 9 to 7½; but at the close there was a recovery of ½ ₩ cent. North-western common declined from 37⅞ to 37¼, and the preferred from 50½ to 50¼. Kansas Pacific closed at 20 against 19 yesterday. Investment shares were higher, and closed steady.

The money market was well supplied with loanable funds, and the rates were 2@3 ₩ cent. on call, discounts remaining easy at 3½ to 5 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported two additional failures at London late in the day—Benson & Co., railway supplies, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co., the latter with liabilities of £125,000 sterling. Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., of this City, who are the correspondents of Benson & Co., state that all drafts on that firm will be protected. No particulars are at hand in regard to those failures, and they have comparatively little influence on the home markets. The Bank of England gained £416,000 sterling on balance to-day, the rate of discount in the open market being 3¼ ₩ cent., or ¼ higher than yesterday. Consols closed firm at 93 for money and 93⅛ for the account, and United States bonds at 106¾ for old 1865s, 106½@106¾ for 1867s, 104⅜@104½ for 10-40s, and 103⅜@103⅝ for new 5s. The fortnightly settlings were made made at the London Stock Exchange to-day. The Sterling Exchange market was firm until near the close, when rates for actual business were a fraction lower, about $4 87 for long and $4 90 for demand bills, the nominal rates remaining 1 cent higher. Gold was firm on small transactions, all business having been at 116⅞ and 117, the opening and closing quotations respectively. The scarcity of commercial bills causes a continued outflow of specie, which keeps the gold market firm. The carrying rates were 3 ₩ cent. to flat. The steam-ship Algeria, which sailed for Europe today took out $1,900,000 in specie, of which all but $140,000, silver, was gold coin. The engagements for Europe to-morrow foot up $1,300,000.

Government bonds were strong under a good demand for home and foreign account. The offerings continue very light. There was an improved feeling in railroad mortgages, and higher prices ruled in many cases. The Union Pacific bonds were taken in considerable amounts, and advanced to 104⅛ for firsts, 99⅛ for land grants, and 93¾ for sinking funds. Some large transactions were reported in other leading issues. In State bonds, Tennessees advanced 1@2¼ ₩ cent., but the business in other issues was trifling.

To-day Mr. Joseph Marie notified the Stock Exchange that he was unable to meet his engagements. He was short of North-western and St. Paul. The Vice President suspended M. Cauldwell, who was embarrassed and failed to report his condition to the board. In such cases the law of the board is that the member be put upon the suspended list by the President. In the absence of President McLean, who had left for Boston with the Old Guard, Vice President Ives assumes the functions of President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

Gold receipts	$581,010 14
Gold payments	2,663,021 96
Gold balance	45,063,383 33
Currency receipts	1,475,153 38
Currency payments	1,479,447 98
Currency balance	48,000,379 99
Customs	291,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,262,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 16.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118	118⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅛	125⅛
American Gold	116¾	116⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87
New-York Central	102¼	102¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅝	102½
Pacific Mail	33⅜	32¼
St. Paul Common	32¼	32⅜
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	55
Western Union	75⅝	75¾
Union Pacific	74	74¼
Lake Shore	64⅝	64¼
Wabash and Toledo	9	8
North-western Common	37⅝	37⅜
North-western Preferred	50¼	50⅜
Delaware and Lackawanna	117⅞	118½
New-Jersey Central	109¼	110
Panama	131	131
Erie	17	17
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½
Harlem	135	135

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. Shares.
New-York Central	102½	102¼	430
Erie	17	16¾	5,200
Lake Shore	64⅞	64¼	47,400
Wabash	9	7½	2,925
North-western	37⅞	37¼	7,200
North-western Preferred	50½	50¼	700
Rock Island	102¾	102½	200
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅛	32⅛	18,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	55½	55	400
Delaware, Lack., & Western	118½	118	150
New-Jersey Central	110	110	150
Michigan Central	68	68	150
Morris and Essex	100	100	300
Union Pacific	74¾	74	12,500
Marietta & M., Pref.	10	10	200
C., C., & Ind. Central	4½	4½	300
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23⅞	1,600
Missouri Pacific	49⅞	49⅜	275
Western Union	75⅞	75½	20,500
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	23¾	23½	400
Pacific Mail	33⅜	32⅛	20,200
Quicksilver	17	17	100
Quicksilver Preferred	22	22	275
Adams Express	100¼	100	195
St. Louis, K. C. & N.	8½	8½	100
St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pref.	39½	39½	100
Total shares			165,261

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅜	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	124	124⅛
6s, 1881, r.	120⅞	121	5-20s, 1867, r.	121	121¼
6s, 1881, c.	126	126⅛	5-20s, 1867, c.	125⅛	125¼
5-20s, 1862, r.	118⅛	118¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121½
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅛	118¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	124¾	125⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	118⅛	119	10-40s, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119⅛	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	121¼	121¾	5s, 1881, r.	117⅞	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅞	123	5s, 1881, c.	118¼	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120¾	121			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $15,000 for interest and $685,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$35,237,000
Gold balances	1,703,781
Currency balances	1,994,599

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$70,607,651
Currency balances	4,561,020
Gold exchanges	3,726,008
Gold balances	680,881

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	33	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	110
Alabama 5s, '86	33	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	110
Alabama 8s, '86	36	N. Y. 6s, G. reg'd, '87	119
Alabama 8s, '88	35	N. Y. 6s, G. Coup., '87	121
Arkansas 6s, funded	28½	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '91	120½
A. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.iss.	12	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '75	112
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	12	N. C. 6s, old, Ja.&Ju.	20½
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	12	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	20¾
A. 7s Miss.O.&R.Riv	12	N.C. N.C.R.Jan.&Ju.	51½
A. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	12	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	51½
California 7s	116	N.C. N. C. R. Coup. off Jan. & July	38
Connecticut 6s	107½	N.C. N. C. R. Coup off April & Oct.	38
Georgia 6s	88½	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	12
Georgia 7s, new bds.	98	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	11½
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	93	N.C. new bds. Ja.&Ju.	11
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	94	N. C. S. T., class 2	3½
Indiana 5s	102	N. C. S. T., class 3	3½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	102¼	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	102¼	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Illinois War Loan	102⅝	Rhode Island 6s	107
Kentucky 6s	103	South Carolina 6s	33
Louisiana 6s	36½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	35
Louisiana new bds	36	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	35
La. 6s, new Fit. debt.	36	S.C. 6s, Fund. Act. '66.	33
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36	S.C. 6s, L.C. '89 J&J.	33
La. 6s, Levee bds	36	S.C. 6s, L.C. '89 A&O.	33
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	South Carolina 7s, '88.	34
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75.	36½	S. C. 7s, non-f. bds	5½
Michigan 6s, '83	106½	Tennessee 6s, old	51
Michigan 7s, '90	107	Tenn. 6s, new bds	50¾
Mo. 6s, due in '75	103	Tenn. 6s, new series.	51
Mo. 6s, due in '76	103	Texas 10s, of '76	103
Mo. 6s, due in '77	103	Virginia 6s, old	37½
Mo 6s, due in '78	103	Va. 6s, new bds. '66	38
Fund. Bs., due '94-5	102⅝	Va. 6s, con. bds	64½
L.B., due '81 to '91 inc.	102¾	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	58¾
H. & St. Jo., due '75	102⅝	Va. 6s, con. 2d series.	46
H. & St. Jo., due '86	102	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	73½
H. & St. Jo., due '87	102		
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	105½		
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	108¾		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Imp. & Traders'	205
Broadway	260	Irving	132
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Manhattan	151
Central National	100½	Mercantile	108
Chemical	1600	Merchants'	125
City	300	Merchants' Exch.	104
Commerce	124	Metropolitan	134
Continental	103	New-York	135
Corn Exchange	130	North America	102½
First National	200	Park	154
Fourth National	100½	Peoples'	140
Fulton	156	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	107	Republic	90
Grocers'	101	Tradesmen's	146¼
Hanover	93	Union	136

Messrs. Netter & Co. have successfully placed the loan of the City of St. Louis for $657,000, introduced in this market only two days since. The promptness with which this loan was taken reflects credit upon the Messrs. Netter and indicates a reviving confidence in securities.

The Trustees of the National Trust Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable on and after July 22.

Messrs. Warden & Leverich give notice that the holders of the first-mortgage bonds of the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company can obtain the amount of their coupons on application at their office, No. 48 Wall street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CITY OF ST. LOUIS
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
$657,000 DUE 1895,
issued for renewals and improvements, principal and interest payable in New-York or London, at option of holder, for sale by
NEITER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

☞ ELIZABETH CITY STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS WANTED.—Par and interest paid for bonds due at any time from date to Jan. 1, 1877, less one-eighth per cent. commission.
A. G. CRANE, No. 93 Cedar st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	38	Crude Turp., bbls	100
Flour, bbls	7,493	Tar, bbls	100
Wheat, bushels	119,300	Oil, bbls	49
Corn, bushels	23,600	Oil-cake, pks	1,579
Oats, bushels	24,500	Pork, pks	4
Rye, bushels	180	Cut-meats, pks	330
Malt, bushels	1,825	Lard, tcs	100
Beans, bbls	384	Butter, pks	3,342
Bees-wax, pks	7	Cheese, pks	15,015
Cotton, bales	955	Pea-nuts, bags	151
Copper, bbls	325	Sugar, bbls	381
C. Seed Oil, bbls	50	Syrup, kegs	75
Eggs, bbls	2,297	Spelter, pcs	661
Flax-seed, bags	175	Skins, bales	320
Grease, pks	7	Starch, pks	1,855
Hops, bales	14	Stearine, pks	50
Hides, No.	3,299	Tea, pks	44
Lub. Oil, bbls	60	Tallow, pks	7
Lead, pigs	300	Tobacco, hhds	432
Leather, sides	20,216	Tobacco, pks	518
Rice, pks	7	Wool, bales	276
Resin, bbls	2,542	Whisky, bbls	267
Spirits Turp., bbls	545		

ASHES—Have been quoted nominally steady, with Pots at $6 and Pearls at $7 75@$8 ₩ 100 lb., on, however, a very dull market.

COFFEE—Steady and in fair demand; 800 bags Laguayra sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of 402 bales (of which 100 bales were on last evening,) including 200 bales to shippers and 202 bales to spinners....For forward delivery, an active business has been reported, opening 3-16c. ₩ lb. lower, influenced by the Agricultural Bureau Report, but subsequently rallying 3-32c. ₩ lb., under free purchases to cover outstanding contracts, and closing weak again, the improvement having been lost. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bales, (of which 9,400 bales were on last evening and 21,600 bales were to-day,) with 5,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June options closing at 14 31-32c.@15c.; July, 14 31-32c.@15c.; August, 15 3-32c.; September, 15c.; October, 14 21-32c.; November, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; December, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; January, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; February, 14 27-32c.@14⅞c.; March, 15 1-16c.@15⅛c.; April, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; May, 15 9-16c. ₩ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 955 bales, including 57 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,681 bales, against 2,809 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 8,176 bales, against 8,784 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,416,200 bales, against 3,700,147 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 15,254 bales; to the Continent, —— bales. Stock in New-York, 126,709 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 257,048 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

FRUIT—Trade has been fair in this line. Raisins have been held very firmly. Sales are 2,250 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $3 40@$3 55; 400 bbls. Currants at 6c; 80 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7¼c.@7½c.; 500 cases Sardines, 14c.@14½c. for quarter bxs.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively quiet, within the range of from $2 12½@$2 25, currency, for No. 1 short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A lighter movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, with prices, however, generally quoted steady. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. The sales since our last have been 15,800 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 60; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85 for fair to good; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly at $5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 45@$6 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 10@$5 40, mainly at $5 25; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 35@$6 15, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour quoted firm, as in our last, on sales of 1,800 bbls....Rye Flour steady; sales, 350 bbls.... Corn-meal sold to the extent of 1,300 bbls. within the previous range.

GRAIN—With unfavorable advices from England and the Western markets, particularly the latter, Spring Wheat has been very quiet and much depressed here, with prices quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower than the final figures of yesterday. The export demand has been comparatively limited. Holders have been more urgent in their offerings, especially for early arrival from the canal. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, in view of the light supply available, with a fair demand noted, chiefly for prime Red Amber for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (8,000 bushels) at $1 21, last evening, with $1 18½@$1 19 quoted as the best bids for prime, to-day, early delivery, and $1 20 generally asked; No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive in a day or so, at $1 16½; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 40½; Amber State at $1 40 ₩ bushel; prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring was quoted for prompt delivery at $1 24 asked, and $1 23½ bid. For forward delivery sales were also reported of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 18½, with prime do., July options, quoted at $1 17 bid, and up to $1 19@$1 20 asked; and prime No. 2 Chicago do., same options, quoted at $1 14 bid, and up to $1 16@$1 17 asked.... New Corn has been comparatively quiet, the light offerings and confident views of holders impeding operations. The export demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,500 bushels at 84c.@86c. for ordinary to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85½c.@86c., afloat; 87c. for very choice do. do.; 87c.@89c. for sailing vessel do. do., chiefly at 88c. for car lots; 84c.@88c. for new Yellow Western, in store and afloat....Old Mixed Western Corn has been quoted firm at 86c. for prime, in store, but without further dealings reported....Rye wanted at 98c. for prime State....Barley nominally unchanged. ....Of Barley-malt, sales have been reported of 4,500 bushels Lake Shore at $1 55....Oats have been again quoted stronger, with a good demand noted, chiefly for prime mixed, which show a further improvement of fully 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 68½c.@71c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68½c.@70c. for ordinary to about good car stock, with 70c. bid and 71c. asked for prime Chicago, afloat; 69½c.@74c. for inferior to very good White Western, and 71c. for prime Mixed Canada....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been quiet and weak in price, with sales reported to-day of only 1,375 Central American, 20 lb., at 19c., gold, 60 days; 733 Matamoras and 200 do. Kips, and 100 country Slaughter, on private terms. ....Stock in first hands, this morning, 233,200 Hides and 1,301 bales, against 91,900 Hides and 812 bales same time last year.

HOPS—A generally slow movement has been noted in this line, at somewhat irregular prices. We quote: New-York, low to choice, new, 30c.@36c., and fancy up to 38c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@32c.; Western, new, 28c.@32c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 30c.@35c., ₩ lb.

LEATHER—The general market is comparatively tame, and values show weakness throughout, quotations, however, ruling nominally as last given.

MOLASSES—Trade in invoices has been unusually dull, and values have been wholly unsettled. Sales have been made of only 59 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@39c., and 20 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 36c., which latter price was reported as the best bid for 50 test. A cargo of 421 hhds. and 44 tcs. Sagua, another of 623 hhds. and 65 tcs. Mantanzas, and another of 628 hhds. and 61 tcs. do., of recent receipt, have been imported by refiners. Invoices of 430 pchs. and 144 bbls. Antigua, 132 pchs. Barbados, 406 hhds., 29 tcs., and 4 bbls. Mayaguez, 20 pchs. do., 806 hhds., and 82 tcs. Mantanzas, 50 hhds. Cardenas and 30 pchs. St. Vincent, of late arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing trade has been quite moderate, at irregular prices, within our range. We quote: Porto Rico at 40c.@48c.; Barbados, 42c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 36c.@37c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal nominal; St. Croix, 42c.@48c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 69c.@75c. for prime to fancy. ....Syrups have been very quiet, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 37c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 32c.@42c. for ordinary to prime ₩ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in limited request on the reduced basis of 22c.@24c. for hhds. and 25c.@27c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been in very moderate request, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more freely dealt in, mainly on export account, at steady rates, ranging from $1 75@$1 85 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls. Strained, part at $1 80 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive on the basis of $2@$2 25 ₩ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 32c. ₩ gallon. Sales 100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, but at lower prices. The demand has been mostly for Mess, partly for export. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 50@$19 80, mainly at $19 50@$19 70, and closing at $19 60, in lots; small lots Prime Mess at $18 75, and Extra Prime at $15 50@$16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 5,500 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $19 30@$19 50, closing dull at $19 45; 250 bbls. do., September, at $19 50, and 500 bbls., October, at $19 50 ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less request, with City quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair demand and quoted a shade firmer, with sales reported of 1,500 fresh Shoulders and Hams, in bulk, at 10c. and 12¾c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11c.@11¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@15c.; 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 11¼c.@11½c.; 20 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb., at 11½c., and 338 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14⅜ to 10 lb., at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₩ lb....Bacon dull and weak; 95 bxs. City Long Clear sold, in small lots, at 11¾c.; quoted in full lots at 11½c.@11⅝c. Western as before....Lard has been dull and lower for early delivery. Sales have been reported of only small lots Western steam at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; 220 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.@12⅞c., closing at 12¾c.; 70 tcs. No. 1 City at 12⅝c.; small lots of Refined for the West Indies, 12⅞c., and do. for the Continent at 13½c....And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at variable prices, sales having been made of 4,500 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 13⅜c.@13⅝c., closing at 13 7-16c.@13½c., with June options quoted at the close at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c.; July at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; and September nominally at 13 9-16c. ₩ lb....Beef steady as last quoted, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Also 150 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

RICE—Has been slow of sale, in all lines, since our last, with Carolina fair ordinary to very choice quoted at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 62½@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $6 50@$6 75, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@32c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold.

SKINS—Have been generally inactive within the previous range (nominally) as to values.

STARCH—Has been selling to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 6c.

SUMAC—Has been in light demand, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₩ ton.

SUGARS—Raw steady at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good Refining, but inactive. Sales 660 hhds. fair to good fair Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Refined as last quoted.

TEAS—Have been dull and irregular in private trade. The auction sale was at easier prices, including 1,280 half-chests choice Moyune, 21½c.@62c.; 747 half-chests High Grade Japan, uncolored, 37c.@60½c.; 477 half-chests Amoy Oolong, 25½c.@31½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 20; sales, 275 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been quite moderate to-day, with rates generally quoted about steady. The offerings of Provisions have been comparatively liberal; of Grain, Flour, and other general cargo light. The chartering business has been moderately active at about late rates, with the main call in the local market for tonnage for Petroleum and Tobacco, and at the outports for the Deal, Lumber, and Timber trades....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ₩ lb.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms, and 75 hhds. Tallow, (rumored,) at 27s. 6d. ₩ ton; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. per standard bushel, 18,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s., 200 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton, 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce, 40 hhds. Tobacco at 40s., and 50 tons Leather at 60s. Also an American brig, 425 tons, hence, with Mahogany, reported at 40s.; a British bark, 564 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Residuum at 4s. 4½d., and Lubricating-oil and Spirits, to complete cargo, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. Also, 4 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig, and 1 schooner, with Deals, from St. John, (mainly reported as chartered there,) within the range of 73c.@76s. 6d. chiefly on the basis of 73s. 9d....For London, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d ₩ bbl.; and 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. Also, a bark, with Deals, from St. John, (chartered there,) at 76s....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 pchs. Syrup and 1,500 bbls. Sugar at 23s. 6d.; 85 bxs. Bacon at 40s.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 200 pks. Leather and 2,500 Staves on private terms. Also a British steam-ship, 800 tons, with Deals from St. John, (chartered there,) at 66s. 3d....For Bristol, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₩ tierce; 2,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ....For Bristol Channel a British bark, 404 tons, with Deals from St. John, (chartered there,) at 75s....For the United Kingdom, or the Continent, a British brig, with Mahogany, from Minatitlan, reported at 75s....For Irish ports, direct, six vessels, with Deals, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) within the range of 75s.@78s. 9d....For Havre, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard reported at ½c. ₩ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₩ ton....For Hamburg, a British bark, 651 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₩ bbl., at which rate a German ship, 1,199 tons, hence, with about 8,000 bbls. do. was also chartered, as mentioned in our last report. ....For the Continent, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported from Baltimore, on private terms....For Cronstadt, a Russian bark, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, rumored on private terms, but without confirmation....For the Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 330 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. per bbl....For Lisbon, an American bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 24,000 bushels Wheat in ship's bags, reported at about 16c. ₩ bushel, and an American brig, 442 tons, hence, with about 22,000 bushels do., on private terms....For Cadiz, an American brig, 325 tons, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 25s., and 5 ₩ cent.... For Genoa, an American bark, 648 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at 33s. 6d. ....For Naples, an American bark, 512 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, reported at 36s. 3d.... For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 426 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, at $15, net.... For St. John, N. F., a British schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 35c.@40c. ₩ bbl....For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $3....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $3; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 16, 1875.

On this forenoon there was a brisk demand for good quality Beeves at fair rates and a very dull trade in inferior quality Steers. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Beeves sold at 11½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5¾ to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 7¼c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weights 4¼ to 8 cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow of sale at $50@$70 ₩ head, Calves included. Calves dull at 5c.@6c. ₩ lb. Veals slow at 7c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Sheep slow of sale at 4½c.@6c. ₩ lb. Lambs sold generally in large lots at reduced rates, which were 8c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs were sold on private terms. City Dressed, heavy weights, quality coarse, slow of sale; City Dressed, light weights, in active demand; extreme range of prices, 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 59 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12⅛c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 175 good Illinois Steers at 12⅛c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 7 cwt.; 91 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., with 50c. on ₩ head, weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head weight 7½ cwt.; 70 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb. with 50c. on ₩ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 17 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13⅛c. ₩ lb. weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 99 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 49 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 123 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; have 23 cars horned Cattle due for Friday forenoon. The sales effected by S. Moses and M. Goldschmidt were not obtained. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 52 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 65 corn-fed Texan Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 40 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₩ lb., with $1 on ₩ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 26 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 75 Still-fed Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. E. Knowlton sold 9 State Veals and Calves, weight 150 lb. ₩ head, at 6c.@7c. ₩ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 180 lb. ₩ head, at 8c. ₩ lb.; 10 State Veals, weight 170 lb. ₩ head, at 8½c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 16 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 2,890 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 8 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 1,130 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 95 State Veals, weight 14,250 lb., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 24 State Veals, weight 3,880 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; 14 State Veals, weight 2,260 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 36 Canada Sheep, weight 4,640 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 85 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,920 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,100 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 459 Ohio Sheep, weight 43,590 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 35 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,300 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 43 State Sheep, weight 3,500 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 30 State Sheep, weight 2,780 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 76 Virginia Lambs, weight 3,900 lb., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 70 Virginia Lambs, weight 3,750 lb., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 57 Virginia Lambs, weight 3,270 lb., at 9½c. ₩ lb. J. Kirby sold 40 Sheep, weight 2,810 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 10,310 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 4 State Calves, weight 570 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 2 State Veals, weight 280 lb., at 7c. ₩ lb.; 30 State Veals, weight 5,140 lb., at 8¼c. ₩ lb. P. McCabe sold 5 Cows, with their Calves, at $50@$70 ₩ head. S. McGraw sold 8 State Veals, weight 1,180 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—George Reid sold 63 Ohio Hogs, Weight 129 lb. ₩ head, on private terms.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 65 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 16 coarse Kentucky Cattle, Steers and Oxen mixed, at 11½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale, 1 car-load of Lambs. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 16 good Missouri Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong; 106 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 60 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 158 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains, at 7¼c. ₩ lb., weight 4½ cwt. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 86 Cherokee Steers, direct from the plains, at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 70 still-fed Missouri Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 44 still-fed Cherokee Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Kase & Sons sold 102 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 10,600 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 115 Jersey and Pennsylvania Lambs, mixed, weight 54 lb. ₩ head, at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 48 Jersey Lambs, weight 60 lb. ₩ head, at 11c. ₩ lb.; 22 Jersey Lambs, weight 70 lb. ₩ head, at 12½c. ₩ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 3 Jersey Ewes, weight 300 lb., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 347 Kentucky Sheep, weight 34,890 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,520 lb., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 1,316 Kentucky Lambs, weight 76,580 lb., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 79 Jersey Lambs, weight 4,470 lb., at 10c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,428 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 538 Veals and Calves, 75 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—1,463 Sheep and Lambs, 8 Ewes, 708 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—5,785 Hogs, 489 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—1,382 head of horned Cattle, 3,080 Hogs, 4,009 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending June 14, 1875—2,042 Sheep and Lambs, 436 Calves and Veals, 7,838 Hogs, 15 Horses.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—Cattle—Receipts today, 1,499 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,976 head, or 527 cars, of which 34d cars were through consignments, against 518 cars for the same time last week, and 579 cars for the same time last year. The market continued active; yesterday's prices ruled strong on good fat small butchers' cattle, and good quality of heavier grades; all good cattle finding ready sale; common quality and half-fat, dull and dragging at ¼c.@⅜c. off on last week's quotations; good and best quality about all sold; market slow to day; 1,650 head disposed of, the majority being late sales of yesterday. Sales, 200 Cherokees, ranging from 748 to 942 lb., at $4@$5 60; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,230 to 1,364 lb., at $6 30@$7; 700 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,013 to 1,260 lb., at $6 15@$6 60; 150 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,135 to 1,485 lb., at $6@$7 37½; 100 Texas Steers, ranging from 845 to 970 lb., at $4 10@$5 60; 300 Indiana Steers, ranging from 994 to 1,015, and 1,245 lb., at $5 30, $5 38, and $6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 11,400 head for the same time last week, and 12,200 head for the same time last year; the market was active yesterday, and 1,258 head of Ohio clipped were disposed of, but slow to-day, only 219 head of the same being sold, leaving 7 cars remaining in the yards unsold; sales were made, ranging from 74 to 89 lb., at $4 75@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to day 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week, and 14,000 head for the same time last year: the market is at a dead lock. Common Yorkers only disposed of at $7 20; seven cars remaining unsold, majority heavy; holding, Yorkers, $7 30@$7 40; heavy Hogs, $7 50.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16.—Cattle dull; receipts, 4,500 head; weak, easy; nearly nominal; rough to extra natives, $5@$6 65; medium to good, $4 25@$4 75; Texans, $2 50@$4 50; choice Cattle, $6 25@$6 40; shipments, 2,000 head. Live Hogs dull, weak; 20c.@25c. lower all round; common to good, $6 50@$7; extra, $7 30@$7 40; the bulk of the sales were at $6 70@$6 90; closed easy; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 530 head; quiet; sales of good at $3@$4 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Live Hogs firm for best grades; Shippers, $6 40@$6 70; Bacon, $6 80@$7; Butchers', $7 10@$7 40; receipts, 1,100 head. Cattle steady for natives; lower for Texans; good to prime native Steers, $6 25@$6 60; fair, $5 65@$6 15; good Texans, $4 27@$4 75; fair, $4; medium, $3 37½@$3 50; common, $2 50@$3; receipts, 1,800 head.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Donovans—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Giroflé Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of The Times.

No small share of the credit which will be attached to so difficult a negotiation as that involved in settling the dispute between Mr. Garrett and Mr. Scott belongs to Mr. A. J. Drexel, the well-known banker, of Philadelphia. It is a fortunate thing that in all great communities, there is one man (and, by rare good chance, half a dozen men) who possesses sufficient tact and knowledge of the world to be consulted with confidence by their neighbors in all intricate or delicate controversies. Mr. Drexel is not only a man of this kind, but his great business capacities, his liberal and impartial mind, and his high integrity, fit him in an exceptional degree to act as a peace-maker between honorable men. His advice is said to have been largely followed in the compromise now agreed upon, and that in itself affords an assurance that the compromise is intrinsically a fair and just one, and that it is likely to bring to a satisfactory end a foolish and ruinous "railroad war."

Boston completed her preparations for to-day's centennial celebration amid a great deal of hearty and genuine enthusiasm. The most noticeable feature about last night's addresses of welcome was the warmth of the reception extended to the visitors from the South; and not less noticeable were the unmistakable evidences of fraternal feeling displayed by the Southern regiments who are at present the guests of the City of Boston. The struggle for national independence of 100 years ago could not be more fitly commemorated than by a cordial acknowledgment that the struggle for national unity of ten years ago has left no traces of rancor which time cannot obliterate, and has deadened no feelings of enthusiasm over the common memories of a glorious past which appropriate occasion cannot revive.

It is to be hoped that when the Board of Aldermen meets to-day, the Republican members will be found to have shown a proper sense of self-respect in resenting the outrage to which they were last week subjected. If the Democratic majority desire it, the Republicans can very well afford to remain "in contempt." That would bring the important business of the board to a dead-lock, as any ordinance or resolution which "involves the expenditure of money or the laying of an assessment, the lease of real estate, or franchises," requires the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to the board. By such a stoppage of Aldermanic activity, the public would probably be the gainers. In any case, the Republican members of the board, having committed no "contempt" of which they need purge themselves, should either compel the majority to annul the action of last Thursday, or to get along without their votes. They can administer a much-needed check to the reckless partisanship of their associates by simply refusing to take part in the proceedings of the board until the majority of their own motion purge them of the contempt of which they have been declared guilty.

What between Democratic rowdyism as exemplified in the Board of Aldermen, Democratic obstructiveness and stupidity as shown in the official career of his Honor, the Mayor, and Democratic arrogance and despotism as manifested in the management of Tammany Hall, the party of "home rule" is in rather a bad way at the present moment. In addition to exciting the disgust of the general public, the local Democratic managers have aroused some very formidable opposition within their own ranks. The noble army of City laborers are burning to revenge at the polls the wrongs they have suffered at the hands of the men who duped them with the promise of better times, and then cut down their wages twenty per cent. Tammany Hall having tried without success to expel ex-Judge Waterbury, is now said to be contemplating the still more difficult job of throwing overboard Mr. John Morrissey. Morrissey's offense is said to be speaking evil of dignities, to wit, John Kelly and Mayor Wickham. In this fight the ex-Congressman appears as the champion of the "Short-hairs," and it does not require prophetic insight to foresee that, should the "Swallow-tail" element in Tammany Hall attempt to dispense with Mr. Morrissey, it will be exceedingly likely to get itself kicked out of the organization.

With the surrender of the coal-miners in the Schuylkill district comes the collapse of the entire strike. The central organization, which controls the operatives and their unions, has authorized the men to "accept the situation under protest." The circular which has been issued to the miners, summarized in dispatches to The Times, is an odd mixture of wrath, chagrin, and pathos. It is, however, a virtual surrender; and so ends, at last, a strike which has been wasteful, exasperating, and fruitful only of causes for future discord.

The New-York Yacht Club have again been compelled to sail their annual regatta in weather entirely unsuited for it. Light breezes and intermittent calms have, with the exception of last year's regatta, attended all the recent annual contests of the club; and these well-established conditions were again the rule yesterday. The New-York Yacht Club have had so many reminders that the date of their regatta is totally misplaced, that it is hardly likely they will pay much attention to this additional reminder of the fact. So long as the folly of having yacht races in the middle of June is persevered in, there will certainly be little chance of their being of the slightest value in determining either the sailing qualities of the yachts or the seamanship of their crews.

If the Legislative committee engaged in investigating the alleged increase of crime in this City have any more witnesses to produce like ex-Detective Martinott, they should certainly arrange to hold more than one session a week. It is true that the general tenor of Martinott's testimony relates to a system of Police administration with which most people are already familiar, and that a good many of his specific charges belong to ancient history. But his statements in regard to Capt. Burden's management of the Twenty-ninth Precinct involve very serious charges against an officer who still occupies a responsible position in the force, and they certainly demand some action on the part of the Police Commissioners. The statement that nearly all the panel-houses and most of the gambling-houses have been closed within three weeks, would seem to imply that there is a good deal more virtue in a Legislative committee than most people were inclined to believe.

Certain families moving in the upper circles of this City and of Boston have been occasioned very poignant distress under the following painful circumstances: A young lady who had just finished the term of tuition at a Madison-avenue boarding-school left New-York on Tuesday morning by the 10 o'clock train for Boston. At Springfield she left the car, leaving behind her some portable baggage, the book she was reading, &c., and failed to return before the train started. Inquiry revealed the fact that she had lodged during the night at the Massassoit House, where she registered under the assumed name of Crane, and took the morning train for New-York. She was entirely alone both in entering and leaving the hotel, and is believed to have had very little money. It seems that a recent pecuniary loss in her family had taken a deep hold on the girl's mind, and that some of her actions and expressions before leaving school, joined to her inexplicable disappearance, lead to the conclusion that she is laboring under temporary mental aberration. Every father and mother in this community will appreciate the feelings with which the relatives of this unfortunate young lady regard the dangers to which she is likely to be exposed. The efforts of the Police to restore her to her friends might possibly be seconded by some of our readers. By giving all possible publicity to her assumed name of Crane, a clue might be found which may escape the notice of the detectives. Any information which can assist the search should be at once communicated to Police Commissioner Disbecker, who has taken an active personal interest in the case.

FREE TRADE IN SMUGGLING.

The discovery of the silk-smuggling frauds has naturally attracted much attention in commercial circles, and an attempt is being made to represent the affair as another blow to "honest enterprise," delivered by a rapacious and corrupt Custom-house and a malignant District Attorney. Whether Messrs. Claflin are innocent or not, we shall not attempt to decide. But we most sincerely hope that they are, and we are quite sure that they are one of the very last firms in the City which anybody connected with the Custom-house would desire to injure.

But that great and systematic frauds have been carried on at the expense of the Government there can be no doubt. What the *Tribune* and other journals substantially allege is that Custom-house officers ought not to interfere with these frauds; that it is their business, not to defeat smuggling, but to encourage it; that smuggling silks or other goods is a legitimate part of a merchant's business. Of course, they do not say this in so many words, yet that is what all their representations and arguments come to.

Now, if trade is to be carried on in this manner, what sort of a chance will really honest merchants stand against the smugglers? How will Mr. Stewart, or Messrs. Arnold & Constable, or Messrs. Lord & Taylor, or the Messrs. Claflin themselves, be able to compete with houses which buy smuggled goods, and consequently are enabled to sell them at prices which are far below the ordinary market value? The papers which advocate smuggling pretend to be defending the interests of our merchants, while in reality they are striking a fatal blow at them. Messrs. Arnold & Constable, or other houses, could not afford to pay duties if other houses in the same line of business managed to evade them. They would have to go into the smuggling line of business also, or shut up shop.

These recent indictments, which are represented as "another Custom-house blow at our merchants," were not even prompted or suggested by the Custom-house officials. When the moiety system was in existence, it used to be said that the Collector and other officers had an active interest in getting up cases of this kind. That system was abolished—and now no money or fee of any kind goes to a Custom-house officer on account of indictments or convictions for smuggling or other frauds. The honest merchants who pay their duties have not gained by the abolition of the moiety system, but at any rate it cannot be said any longer that the Collector and other officers have any motive for pressing prosecutions other than that which is dictated by their imperative duty. The organs of smugglers would have every Custom-house official do what the ex-Deputy Collector, Des Anges, is accused of doing—that is, wink at smuggling, and go halves with the smugglers. But we rather think that Collector Arthur and Gen. Sharpe have an old-fashioned prejudice against anything of that kind, and propose to do their duty. That they have done it thus far to the entire satisfaction of every upright merchant in the community, and that not a word of complaint is ever heard against them, proves that faithfulness and integrity in office, even in a somewhat unpopular office, are not lost upon the community.

The indictment against the firm of Claflin & Co. was found by the Grand Jury. It was not applied for by the United States District Attorney, Mr. Bliss. Indeed, it rather came upon him unawares. The silk buyer of the house, Mr. Talcott, was implicated by the information laid before the Grand Jury. The facts which affected him seem to have led the Grand Jury to believe that such transactions could not have been carried on without the knowledge of *all* the firm, and, therefore, they found the indictment in question. This much we infer from their action. And who composed the Grand Jury? Men of character and position—not likely to strike a foul blow at an eminent house. We give a list of them:

Dutilh, Eugene, importer, 43 and 45 Water street.
Livingstone, H. F., merchant, 187 West street.
Field, Benjamin H., drugs, 127 Water street.
Reese, Jacob R., importer, 85 Leonard street.
DeBride, Coe W., feed, 312 West Sixteenth street.
Darragh, R. L., builder, 301 West Fiftieth street.
Darling, Leander, flour merchant, 69 Pearl street.
Hawks, Thomas E. B., fishing tackle, 300 B'dway.
Smith, Sidney T., merchant, 78 South street.
Valentine, Peter, butcher, 203 West Forty-eight street and 216 West Fifty-third street.
Novison, Thomas J., woodware, 147 Chambers st.
Underhill, George E., banker, 17 Wall street.
Donnell, R. W., banker, 92 Broadway.
Keyser, M., fancy goods, 353 Broadway.
Wells, Lawrence, banker, 40 Exchange place.
Irvin, Richard, Jr., banker, 54 Exchange place.
Kissam, Grenville A., broker, 6 Pine street.
Daniell, John Jr., silks, 759 Broadway.
Davis, Daniel S., broker, 117 Broadway.
McCallum, Niel, findings, 19 Spruce street.
Goodman, Louis H., beds and quilts, 258 Canal st.

Now, these are men who are scarcely likely to have entered into a "conspiracy" against a highly respectable firm of merchants.

While we mention these things in explanation of the facts, we desire to have it distinctly understood that we do not regard the indictment found by the Grand Jury as an evidence of Messrs. Claflin's guilt. Let it be remembered that a Grand Jury proceeds solely on *ex parte* evidence—that its proceedings have no claim to be considered as having anything judicial in their character. We most cordially hope that the heads of the house of Claflin & Co. will completely exonerate themselves—we cannot but hope and believe that this will be the result of any trial which may take place. But let us have no false cry of "tyranny of the Custom-house" in connection with such a case—for the Custom-house has had no more to do with the indictment than the man in the moon. As for Mr. Bliss, there is not the slightest ground for asserting that he has in the least degree exceeded the duty which he has sworn to discharge. And now we heartily wish Messrs. Claflin & Co. a good and speedy deliverance.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

There are "tramps" in New-England. Not merely an occasional wanderer, weary perhaps with the weight of others' sins more than with that of his own; but tramps, by continued habit and occupation, if not by profession; able-bodied beggars, who have a kind of organization, and who not only herd together after they have gathered what they can get during the day, but who go about in gangs and beg in a masterful, threatening way. They have no taste, we are told, for agricultural labor, which is not surprising; persons of their sort rarely have a taste for any kind of labor that has a flavor of honesty about it, although they will spend more time and take more trouble in begging or cheating or stealing than would bring them a fair living honestly. Many of them are young and strong and able to work, but the farmers are timid about hiring them. We should think they might well be so. To have a gang of such fellows hanging round a quiet New-England farm-house, where, except the farmer himself, there are no more household forces than a wife and a daughter or two, with, perhaps, an old "auntie" and a boy straggling into his 'teens, would not be likely to promote that calm, rural, and Arcadian style of life and habit of thought that is commonly, although perhaps somewhat erroneously, associated with the vocation of husbandry. It is not at all surprising that the presence of these gangs of tramps has begun to be the cause of serious trouble and apprehension, for they "operate"—that is the phrase—even upon the revered and sacred soil of Massachusetts; and they sometimes do their begging in such a very peculiar and impressive way that, except for the wounding of their feelings, it might as well be called highway robbery. And everybody seems to be afraid of them. At least, all that any one seems to desire is that he himself shall be rid, as soon as may be of their annoying presence. We hear complaints of the nuisance, but nothing of any steps taken to abate it by any afflicted person. The tramps get what they ask for if they will only move on, and consequently they do move on—when they get it.

The presence of a recognizable body of such men in New-England is a very significant indication of the social change that has taken place in that region within the memory of the present generation. Thirty years ago, there was probably no country in the world, inhabited by civilized people, which was so free from this specimen of the dangerous classes as New-England. Even beggars of the humbler sort were very uncommon; and as to tramps, they were unknown. True, there were a few, a very few wanderers—"poor creeters," as the farmer folk called them—who came, ragged and weather-beaten, to the kitchen door and meekly offered to do little chores for "su'thin t'eat 'n drink;" and there were others, still rarer, red of nose and rough of temper, who came begging for a pint o' cider, and who were known as cider beggars, and avoided by all who could avoid them—for the semi-intoxication of the cider toper is always of the cross and quarrelsome kind. But besides these, who were so few and so inoffensive as not to be reckoned even among the little ills of life, there were no tramping people in New-England, and, above all, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the latter of which well deserved its *sobriquet*—the Land of Steady Habits. New-England was poorer then than it is now. Until a little before that time, it had been chiefly an agricultural country, and one not highly productive, in which there was much comfort but little superfluity, but one in which there was probably more security in property, as in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, than in any other portion of the world.

There were no tramps, and, to all intents and purposes, no beggars, because the people, the whole people, of the country were of such a grade of intelligence and respectability that tramps and beggars could not come of them, more than grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. Descended, almost all of them, from the stern Puritan settlers, whether of higher or humbler condition, they had passed through a severe training of nearly 200 years; they were, although very narrow-minded many of them, a hard-working, rightly-conducted, contented, and civil people. The roughest, most trampish-looking man that you would then meet upon the road would bow and say "good morning" pleasantly; and when a Judge or a Squire (that is the village lawyer) or a parson or a stage-coach full of passengers went past a knot of school children playing on their way homeward, they would range themselves on the side of the road, and the boys would take off their hats and the girls would courtesy. A man might have walked then from Cape Cod to Stamford Point and not have heard an uncivil word or have been asked for a penny—and now there are tramps, tramps in gangs, that when occasion serves are really highwaymen; a change not altogether profitable.

The cause of this is not poverty, as some of the New-England journals seem to think. A very brief consideration of the subject will convince any person who knows what New-England was when it was filled only with Yankees, that no degree of poverty, or even of absolute suffering, could have turned any appreciable number of them into gangs of tramps. It was not in their natures. They would work day and night, they would suffer privation, they would emigrate, they would starve, but they would not beg, or tramp, or even "loaf." The change is the consequence of the introduction, in large proportionate numbers, of a new element of population within the last thirty years, and it is connected with the manufactures which have grown up there chiefly within that period, although they had taken strong foothold in the previous decade. It may be doubted whether, on the whole, the mass of real New-Englanders—the veritable Yankees—have profited by the change, and whether their fathers, although poorer in money than they are, and not quite so finely dressed, were not happier in every way. But, however that may be, this is certain—that the mere existence of tramps in New-England, in such large numbers as to be a cause of serious concern, shows a radical change in the character of the population. Except in a few old towns, and in some of the remotest rural districts yet unthreaded by railways, New-England has ceased to be the land of the Yankees.

POSTAL CARDS AND PRIVACY.

Since the introduction of postal cards, the uses to which they are applied have been steadily increasing in number and rarity. That the amount of convenience thus furnished the public is very great cannot be denied. At the same time there are, not unfrequently, certain annoyances connected with the injudicious employment of postal cards in epistolary writing. Of this class of annoyances, perhaps the most common is that which occurs from receiving one of these missives when the person to whom it is sent would greatly prefer the privacy which would be afforded by a sealed letter.

A gentleman or a lady in a large city, who writes a postal card and puts it into the box with his or her own hands, or sends it by a messenger not disposed to gossip, is ordinarily in little danger of having what he has written made the subject of conversation among his own neighbors. Nobody near the sender has a chance to peruse it except the Government officials; and they are not likely to read it, and perhaps would not know enough about the writer to understand it if they did. But when the card gets to the other end of the route, the case may be very different. The numerous individuals who in a country village sometimes assume the duties of deputy postmasters on the arrival of the daily or tri-weekly mail, are not always too busy to spend a little time in the acquisition of interesting information, or too delicate to take any means that may be convenient of acquainting themselves with their neighbors' affairs. We do not wish to be understood as intimating that this is the case with all country post offices, or the majority of them. On the contrary, there are a great many more of them than is generally supposed where the postmaster is very careful to have no gossip provided by means of his office. But leaving out of view the post offices, a postal card is often liable to be seen by a good many pairs of eyes before it comes within the scope of those for which it is intended; and nobody who sends one has, unless he is well acquainted with the circumstances of the party to whom it is sent, a right to presume that it will not be subjected to the inspection of individuals who will not hesitate to tell all the news it contains, and perhaps a good deal more.

A postal card is a saving of time and money. Of the time saved it is difficult to say how much, on an average, it amounts to. For people who invariably have to run all over the house to find an envelope, and then spend twenty minutes or half an hour in searching for a stamp, the saving in this respect is often very considerable. And even the few seconds required for folding and sealing the letter, putting it into the envelope, and affixing the stamp, by a person who has everything at hand, is a matter of some account when a great many communications are to be sent, or when the writer is in a hurry. As to the saving of money that is pretty easily calculated. Two cents, or in case of drop letters, one cent, difference in postage, and say three-quarters of a cent for stationery, amount, according to the usually recognized rules of arithmetic, to two cents and three-quarters in the one case and one and three-quarters in the other. For the sake of saving this great sum of money, and the ten or fifteen seconds which is all a tolerably expeditious individual needs in order to inclose neatly a sheet or half a sheet of commercial-note paper, some people who are neither very poor nor very much pressed for time are willing to cause a correspondent a degree of annoyance which perhaps he would not be willing to incur for a great many more dollars than the number of cents it would cost to send a sealed letter.

The remarks that we have made have a special application to the circumstances of a large class of our City families at this time of year. We refer to families spending the Summer, or a part of it, at country boarding-houses. Even the direction on the outside of a sealed letter not unfrequently affords much material for comment on its way from a post-office to the hands of the person to whom it is addressed. But a postal card, on which the writer has taken occasion to allude to private affairs in a manner which has just obscurity enough to stimulate curiosity, and not enough to preserve secrecy, is, to a certain class of individuals at such places a windfall which they are sure to make the most of. A single card of this kind, indited by an unsuspecting correspondent, may afford material for delightful and exciting speculation to twenty or thirty people for several days, or, perhaps, several weeks. A little piece of news sometimes grows very rapidly at a Summer boarding-house; and the contents of the fifteen square inches, which we believe is about the area of a postal card, may, in the course of twenty-four or thirty-six hours, be expanded into more than could be conveniently put upon all four pages of a full-sized sheet of old-fashioned letter-paper.

EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.

Of all the experiments in education for the colored people, none come more prominently before us than the well-known institution at Hampton, Va. There are several somewhat similar establishments in the country, and from most of these we hear excellent reports. But the Hampton College is within easy reach from New-York, its patrons are so nearly allied to our own friends and neighbors, that we have a more active interest in its welfare; and we are possibly better informed of its progress. Last week the "Commencement" exercises of the Hampton College attracted many people from New-York and the Middle States, and our own reports show that the programme was not only admirably carried out, but the performances evinced a degree of careful culture for which the visitors were scarcely prepared. We observe three prominent features in the exercises, as reported by our correspondent The first of these was algebra, in which the students proved themselves wonderfully proficient. The second was a dissertation on the music and poetry of American slavery, of which many apt illustrations were given by a band of colored singers. The third was a scholarly disquisition on certain lectures on Man, prepared by that acute and subtle metaphysician, President Hopkins. It should be remembered that these pupils have only been about three years in college, and yet they were required to give their own ideas on such topics as "The Difference between the Animal and the Vegetable," their objections to the Development Theory of Darwin, the "Definition of the Higher and Lower Orders of Life," and an "Analysis of the Nature of Man."

It is very certain that the hope of the South must largely rest upon the education of the colored people. For better or for worse, four million blacks are now placed on equality with the white citizens of the Republic. Of these there are not a few whose blood is so far free from any African admixture that they have an exceptional interest in our eyes; they are inevitably bound to the so-called "inferior race," but their natural place would seem to be with the white people, from whose friendly and intimate society, however, they are debarred by a prejudice which is the growth of centuries. For the most part, however, the labors of educators and philanthropists, like those who have given so much success to the Hampton institution, are necessarily confined to the African, the ex-slave, or the direct descendant of those who have been born in slavery. Whatever may be said of the political vices of those colored people who have come to the front in public affairs, as in South Carolina, it cannot be denied that suffrage without education is a dangerous experiment. Our original idea of the common school in America was that the State, for self-protection, must give the voter an education sufficient to enable him to exercise the right of suffrage with intelligence. If we have gone beyond that—as we doubtless have in some instances—our duty to the unintelligent mass of voters is, nevertheless, plain. And to say that a few "smart" negroes in a Southern State have sharply competed with the sharpest of the whites in rascality, proves nothing against the general proposition that the freedmen must be educated before the experiment of universal manhood-suffrage can be fairly tried.

When we come to inquire into the details of the education proposed for the freedmen, there may be room for difference of opinion. There is a tendency toward over-education in these days. We have seen youths, whose time in training-schools was brief, put through a course of mental philosophy, rhetoric, and drawing, and then, with a taste of these studies, dismissed into the world to lay brick or hew timber—occupations for which their hurried education has given them small qualification. It is not fair to say that the colored youth now in course of training in the few collegiate institutions of the South are to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that their curriculum should be formed on such a basis. Nevertheless it is true that these forty graduates who go out from Hampton this year, and their comrades from similar institutions, are going out into the ranks of their former comrades in bondage as teachers. Temporarily they will take places as household servants; ultimately, they will be the leaders of those who have come up from slavery, and are to learn the way to take care of themselves. As our correspondent has already pointed out, some of the commoner duties of living are not so easily made plain in an institution where economy must be practiced by the use of labor-saving machinery. The scholar who has been educated in housekeeping in an establishment where steam, gas, and economical mechanism are employed, will be at a loss when he or she is set down in the primitive cabin or cottage of the South, where the housekeeper must know how to economize tallow candles, pine knots, fire-wood, and wash-tubs. We must confess that we should prefer that the black leader of his race should know how to put up a log house deftly and without loss of labor rather than be able to formulate the cosmic system of philosophy, or intelligently expound the theories of Herbert Spencer. Since we are obliged to take the colored people late in life, if we educate them at all, is it not better that they should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments? We may trust the future to give them all the science which they may really require.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL—THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES—POSTAL TELEGRAPH—UNIFORM WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The second day's session of the National Council of the Board of Trade opened this morning at 10 o'clock. President Fraley called attention to the presence of William J. Patterson, Esq., of Montreal, of the Dominion Board of Trade, and that gentleman was accorded a seat. The first subject for discussion in the regular order of business related to the extravagant outlays of public money in coast surveys. The resolution after debate was laid on the table.

The next proposition, from the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, related to the import of levees on the Mississippi River at a cost of $25,000,000, and charging the whole cost to the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Mr. Covington, of Cincinnati, thought the matter one of private speculation, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

The subject of reductions and uniformity in postal rates came from the Executive Committee. The matter was declared by Mr. Henry, of New-York, to be of an oppressive character, and was on motion referred to a special committee of three, composed of Messrs. Henry, Holton, and Eggleston.

The next subject for consideration was the favoring of the establishment of the postal telegraph. Messrs. Hincken and Allen were opposed to Governmental interference with the private enterprise of the telegraph companies.

Mr. Thurber, of New-York, offered a resolution to the effect that as the private telegraph companies were monopolies, they be declared such.

Mr. Peddle, of Newark, indorsed the gentleman above named, and on his motion the matter was referred to a special committee.

A motion of Mr. Lindlow, of Milwaukee to the effect that Congress be petitioned to appoint a committee to meet a similar body from the European Governments to establish a uniform system of weights and measures, was referred to a special committee.

A memorial requesting Congress to amend the Shipping act of 1872 to prevent what was deemed extortion by the Shipping Commissioner was passed, as was also an amendment to the Steamboat law. The latter proposition relates to the appointment of a commission to confer with a similar commission from Canada and Great Britain to protect the interests of commercial reciprocity treaties between the countries.

A recess was taken at 1:30 o'clock, and upon reassembling an hour afterward the discussion was confined to measures deemed necessary to remedy existing evils or abuses in the conduct of the transportation business.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, offered a resolution referring to a committee the subject of the responsibilities of carriers, and to suggest such means as will prove purgative of the abuses with which the system of transportation is now laden. His motion was agreed to.

Mr. Thurber thought the committee should also touch on such matters as guaranteeing of freights, rates, and fares, and the board agreed with him.

The question of the transportation of grain and other products from the great West engaged the attention of the board, the question being confined to the opening of ship canals.

Mr. Price, of Mobile, addressed the board in favor of a resolution from the Mobile Board of Trade, calling upon Congress to open water communication between the Tennessee River and the deep waters of the Bay of Mobile. He said that if the National Government did not grant the aid wished the merchants of the South would do it, but that they requested the aid of the mercantile community at large, as the question was of national importance, and opened a short route for the carriage of the products of that country to New-York.

Upon the motion of Mr. E. Harper Jeffries, of Philadelphia, the question of the resumption of specie payments was postponed until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock, and made the special order for that time.

Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, continued the discussion of the question of transportation. He wished such laws enacted as would prevent the reckless expenditure of money by the General Government, State Governments, or any body, in fact, which has a control in the millions of dollars worth of bonds in the country.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a humorous address on ship canals, and moved for the indefinite postponement of the question, which was carried.

The next question for discussion was from the Chicago Board of Trade, calling for a memorial to Congress to so amend the national banking law that it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, when the note of a bank is protested, to appoint a Receiver, who shall take charge of and realize upon its assets. Mr. Howe, of Chicago, spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. Allen, of Kansas, could not see why Congress should incorporate such a law into the Banking act, and the distinction made against national banks to the detriment of similar private institutions, or any mercantile house The resolution was not agreed to.

The constitution of the board was amended so as to make forty members a quorum, and also that if any board shall not send delegates to the National Board or pay its assessment for two years, its name shall be stricken from the roll of membership.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MESSRS. SCOTT AND GARRETT—THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have adopted the terms of peace foreshadowed in The Times of Tuesday, that is—the appointment of a board of arbitrators to settle all future difficulties and the use of Mr. Scott's lines by Mr. Garrett, provided he maintains a uniform rate of freight and passenger tariffs between all competing points. The compact is for ten years, but can be set aside by the agreement of the Board of Directors of either company. The agreement will go into effect as soon as it is signed by both parties, which will be in a few days. The main portions of the compact will not be made public, Mr. Scott deeming that it does not concern the public, that it is entirely private, and relates only to the managers of the two roads. An order will probably be issued by both roads to-morrow raising the price of tickets. This places the Baltimore and Ohio Road in somewhat of a predicament, as the run on their office here to-day was very heavy, and the tickets are good until used. The Pennsylvania Railroad tickets are only good for five days from the date of sale. After the announcement of the compact on 'Change, Pennsylvania stock became steadier, and advanced one-half per cent.

ACTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad met this morning, and approved of the basis for an agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, entered into in New-York on Friday last. They telegraphed their action to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

It is understood that the agreement between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies is for a period of ten years, the companies to agree upon moderate rates between all competing points, which will be maintained by both. The contract can only be terminated by resolution of the respective boards. A special committee is to be appointed by each board, to whom shall be referred all matters of difference, if any, that may arise relative to the practical working of the arrangement, and with power to adjust all complaints between the two companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company opens its lines between Philadelphia and New-York to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the same terms that they give other connecting roads at Philadelphia. This agreement, it is believed, will be of a permanent character. It is understood the details of the agreement will not be published.

RATIFICATION OF THE SCOTT AND KING AGREEMENT BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO DIRECTORS, WITH AN AMENDMENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—The special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to consider the basis of settlement agreed upon by President Scott and Vice President King, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, on Friday, the 11th inst., was held to-day and adjourned shortly after 12 o'clock, the session lasting about an hour. The proceedings were strictly private.

Later, it was officially announced that the Directors had ratified the basis of settlement as agreed on by President Scott and Vice President King, making a single amendment, which, it is expected, will meet the approval of the Pennsylvania Board of Directors.

LARGE PURCHASES OF TICKETS AT THE LOW RATES.

The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday, 16th inst., says:

Baltimore and Ohio tickets were disposed of in large quantities yesterday at Camden Station. This increased activity is attributable, of course, to the belief that the ratification of the compact to-day will bring about an abolishment of the present cut rates and a resumption of the old ones that prevailed before the commencement of the war. A gentleman yesterday invested the sum of $1,466 in the purchase of an assortment of Western tickets issued by the Baltimore and Ohio. The buying of $200, $300, and $500 lots is quite a common occurrence. Chicago tickets are in the greatest demand. It is estimated that between $20,000 and $25,000 worth of Baltimore and Ohio Western tickets have been sold in Baltimore alone since Saturday morning. A glance at the following list will show the great inducements for some people to invest their surplus cash in Baltimore and Ohio tickets:

	Cut Rates.	Regular Rates.
Chicago	$10	$19
Cincinnati	10	16
St. Louis	15	23
Louisville	12	20
Indianapolis	11	18
Omaha	26	34
Kansas City	26	34
Leavenworth	26	34

The Baltimore and Potomac Company are still doing a heavy business in the disposal of Washington tickets, the rush being so great as to necessitate the keeping open of the ticket office every evening some time after regular closing hours. No change has yet been made in the rates of freight, and contracts were made yesterday at the cut rates prevailing during the past four months. A freight official of the Northern Central Company remarked yesterday that during the month of May his company had forwarded 25,000,000 pounds of freight to the West from Baltimore. If this had all been a special class of freight and shipped to Chicago, the amount received by the company for forwarding it at twelve cents per 100 pounds would have been $33,600. If the war is settled to-day, and the special rate to Chicago is advanced to the old figure, (thirty-seven cents,) the same amount of freight would bring into the coffers of the company $103,600, being a difference in its favor of just $70,000. This hypothetical case has equal application to the Baltimore and Ohio, as that company has been forwarding goods at the same rates as the Northern Central. Query—How much was lost on the twelve-cent rate, and how much will be gained on the thirty-seven-cent rate?

THE READING RAILROAD'S DIVIDEND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—In conversation to-day the President of the Reading Railroad Company stated that the excitement in regard to his company passing their dividend was premature. The Directors do not meet until the 30th of June, and until that time all that will be published will be founded on rumor. From the best of authority, however, it seems certain that the forthcoming dividends of the road will be so shaped as to make the annual premium but eight per cent., instead of ten, as heretofore. The officials of the road declare themselves as ignorant of the proposed action of the board as the public itself is.

THE FRONTIER DIFFICULTIES.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 16.—A special dispatch from Brownsville to the Galveston *News* says: "News from Mexico shows that a revolutionary spirit is prevailing now. It is believed that Gen. Fuero will not come to the frontier. The body of McMahon, a school teacher, was found near Mosquito Ranch on Saturday last. The head, arms, and legs were severed from the body. One of the raiders killed by McNeely's men had on McMahon's clothes. This fact will be established by affidavits. The result of McNeely's fight is thirteen Mexicans killed and one wounded. It improves by investigation. McNeely's company is encamped near where the railroad crosses Resaca de la Palma. Cortina's followers are much put out at the defeat of the raiders by McNeely, and swear they will have three to one. Some of the recaptured cattle belong to men living more than 200 miles from the Rio Grande. The stock in Western Texas is very much scattered for want of proper attention, the herdsmen fearing Mexican raiders. The report of a fight between ranchers and cattle thieves, and the killing of Capt. Togbes, of Cortina's forces, was not verified."

STATE SINKING FUND PURCHASES.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—Controller Hopkins has bought, through the First National Bank of New-York, $2,300,000 United States bonds for the account of the State Bounty Loan Sinking Fund

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL WORDEN AND HIS OFFICERS AT THE NEW PALACE AT POTSDAM, NEAR BERLIN.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Crown Prince Frederick William to-day gave audience to Admiral Worden, and the naval officers accompanying him. The United States Minister introduced the officers to the Crown Prince. After the audience, the Americans were entertained at dinner at the new Palace, at Potsdam.

Admiral Worden and his officers will proceed to Hamburg on Friday, when the American Squadron will sail immediately for the Baltic ports.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN IN IRELAND.

FAMILIARIZING THEMSELVES WITH THE GROUND—THE IRISHMEN PREPARING FOR THE ALL IRELAND MATCH.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The members of the American rifle team remained quietly at their hotel to-day. To-morrow they will shoot in a match arranged by the Irish riflemen for the purpose of selecting the best four Irish shots to form a team to compete for the All Ireland Challenge Shield. The ranges for to-morrow's match will be 800, 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards. The Americans enter for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the ground, as did the Irishmen last year in the preliminary matches at Creedmoor.

The enthusiasm for the Americans is hourly increasing. Large crowds of people continue to assemble in front of the hotel and indulge in demonstrations of welcome to the visitors. Invitations to entertainments are pouring in upon the Americans from all quarters. Among the more noted of these is one from the Fellows of Trinity College inviting the team to a banquet on June 21, and one from the Free Masons of Dublin to the Masonic members of the team, to a fraternal banquet.

COURTESIES STILL SHOWERED UPON THE RIFLEMEN—THE ALL-IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DUBLIN, June 16.—The gentlemen composing the American rifle team have been elected honorary members of all the leading clubs of the city. After practice to-morrow four of the Americans will be selected to compete for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES ON BUNKER HILL—A GAIN ON BOTH SIDES.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* this morning publishes a leader on the centenary of the battle of Bunker Hill. After a historical review of the event and its consequences, the writer concludes: "Not only America, but England and the world, have reason to hold in grateful remembrance the day. It was a gain on all sides; for the great unquestionable principles of popular representation, self-government by popular municipal institutions, the independence of judges, and complete responsibility in the exercise of power were equally at stake on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE LONDON FAILURES.

LONDON, June 16.—It is reported that the liabilities of Alexander Collie & Co., commission merchants, who have failed, amount to $15,000,000.

The firm of Rainbow & Holberton, of St. Helen's place, London, have failed in consequence of the suspension of Alexander Collie & Co. Their liabilities are estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000.

The *Echo* announces the suspension of Robert Benson & Co. on account of the Fothergill failures, and because remittances from the United States were withheld.

LIABILITIES OF BENSON & CO.

LONDON, June 17—5:30 A. M.—The liabilities of Robert Benson & Co. will exceed a million sterling.

REJECTION OF THE PERMISSIVE BILL BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MORMON EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-night the Permissive bill was rejected by a vote of 371 to 86.

The steamer Wisconsin, for New-York, took out 100 Mormons, the last shipment of the season. Half of them were Germans and the remainder natives of Great Britain.

ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE FROM WEST SUFFOLK.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Wilson, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from West Suffolk.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM CASE—CONCLUSION OF THE PROSECUTOR'S ARGUMENT.

BERLIN, June 16.—The trial of Count von Arnim was resumed before the Kammergericht to-day. The public prosecutor concluded his argument. He demanded the imprisonment of the Count, because he was guilty of embezzlement in the matter of abstracting documents received in an official capacity.

After arguments for the defense by Dockhorn and Munckel, the court announced that judgment would be delivered on the 24th inst., and adjourned.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S PLAN FOR IMPROVING THE TIBER PASSED.

ROME, June 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Gen. Garibaldi's bill for the improvement of the Tiber was passed, with slight amendments, by a vote of 198 yeas to 57 nays.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT MADRID—THE CARLISTS ABOUT TO BOMBARD BILBOA.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices from Santander represent that the political situation at Madrid causes increasing uneasiness.

There is a rumor, which is not confirmed, that the Carlists are about to bombard Bilboa.

FRANCE.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT MONTMARTRE BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

PARIS, June 16.—The Archbishop of Paris to-day laid the foundation stone of a new church on the Heights of Montmartre, dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The ceremonies were solemn and imposing. The attendant throng indulged in frequent cries of "long live his Holiness, Pius IX." The Duke De Nemours and many other persons of rank were present.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

SLIGHT ABATEMENT OF THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE NATIVES.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices received to-day from the Fiji Islands report a slight abatement of the measles epidemic among the natives.

CUBA.

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER MARY CHILTON TO BE BROUGHT TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 16.—The schooner Mary Chilton, which was deserted on the Cuban coast, will be brought to this city.

HEAVY FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The *Star* of to-day says: "The firm of Bennett, Benson & Co., of Quebec, have suspended, with liabilities estimated a $1,042,000, distributed as follows: The Union Bank, $170,000; the Quebec Bank, $255,000; the Bank of Montreal, $250,000; the National Bank, $255,000; the Stadacona Bank, $20,000, and J. G. Ross, $92,000. The above figures are not regarded as altogether correct, and the liabilities will probably amount to a great deal more than the sum named."

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

SURRENDER OF THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY UNION—THE MEN TO GO TO WORK ON THE BEST TERMS THEY CAN GET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 16.—It is now definitely understood that the long strike in this region is ended. A large number of branches of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association have been heard from to-day and all have voted to resume work, while numerous collieries have started to work. A circular dated June 14 and signed by the members of the executive board came to light to-day. It is addressed to the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association of Schuylkill County, Penn., and after reciting in general terms the stereotyped charges against the Coal Exchange, the newspapers, and everybody who does not agree with the strikers, it says: "And now Mr. Gowen and the operators of Schuylkill County have the satisfaction of knowing that as a county organization we can continue the fight no longer; that the keen pangs of hunger have driven the more unfortunate of our members into a reluctant acceptance of terms which, under other circumstances, they could never have been induced to accept. This fact and our knowledge that others who have not yet yielded will soon be compelled to, and from the same cause, have determined us upon thus publicly recognizing the necessity of putting back into your hands the privilege of breaking the dead lock as Union men. You are hereby authorized, therefore, not as an organization, to bind yourselves for any length of time to the unfair terms of the Coal Exchange's proposition, but to accept the situation under protest, each branch to have the right to resume under the law of the Union at its pleasure, and upon the best terms that can be secured. We further thus publicly challenge the Coal Exchange to an open arbitration of the differences that have kept us in controversy with each other so long, upon such terms as shall be agreed to between the committees of their and our organization respectively, this offer to hold good for the period of thirty days from date. If those to whom this challenge is addressed are not themselves afraid of the decision of a just board of arbitrators and an honest umpire, they will accept it and abide by its results, notwithstanding the temporary victory they have achieved. In conclusion permit us to say that when, believing you could thereby make a better bargain with your employers, you invested your representatives with the duty and authority of arranging for you a basis and a scale of wages for 1875, they felt confident you would be true and steadfast to your Union and would never desert the position, as then assured for you, until actual want made it necessary. Actual want, alas! has come upon you, and being thus for the present overpowered, it is not you who have cause to blush. A victory achieved as this has been achieved, may be to those upon whose banner it rests a source of pride and congratulation; but if you are the good men and true we have always believed and still believe you, it will mark the beginning of an epoch in the history of your Union from which it grew and flourished as it never grew and flourished before."

RESUMPTION IN THE WILKESBARRE REGION—REJOICING OF MINERS AND BUSINESS MEN—END OF THE STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 16.—Resumption in this region is a fact, notwithstanding the efforts of a few leaders yesterday and to-day to undo what was accomplished on Monday evening. To-morrow the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's works at Ashley will be started with a force of 225 men, and others will begin operations as soon as the mules can be shod and the mines put in order. There is a general rejoicing by all classes in this city at the prospect, and preparations are being made to drive all kinds of business with vigor. The sullen, sour look upon the faces of the miners has given way to one of cheerfulness, and they openly proclaim their joy at the unexpected turn in affairs. They have suffered very much and along with them many others engaged in different kinds of business. The strike has caused a loss to this region of fully $10,000,000. It is likely that some of the leaders of the strike will be refused work.

Mr. Hutchinson, at Kingston, was waited upon by a delegation of miners this morning, who offered to go to work if he would discharge the men who had worked for him without permission from the association. This he refused to do, saying that those men would be given employment if on that account he could not get another miner. The miners then marched away, and vented their anger in breaking the windows of the breaker and of several miners' houses.

A meeting of the miners of the Susquehanna Coal Company was held at Nanticoke last night. They state that Mr. Stickney wants to reduce their pay more than ten per cent., and they voted unanimously not to go to work as long as he persisted in his demands. They will resume at a reduction of ten per cent. upon last year's prices.

INDICATIONS OF A GENERAL RESUMPTION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 16.—During the day dispatches have been received from all portions of the coal region representing the men as having reported for work. An immediate general resumption is an assured fact. The collieries in the vicinity of Shenandoah were at work to-day. A much better feeling is everywhere manifested.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION IN A BOSTON FIRE-WORKS FACTORY—SIX MEN AND BOYS BURNED TO DEATH—THREE OTHERS SEVERELY INJURED—THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT UNKNOWN.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—At 3 P. M. to-day a terrible explosion occurred in a large two-story building on the marshes, near the corner of Kemble and Farnham streets, used by C. E. Martin as a manufactory of fire-works and pyrotechnics. Ten men and boys were employed in the building at the time, only one of whom escaped uninjured. Without a moment's warning the building blew up with a terrific report, and the confused mass of inflammable material at once took fire, and was entirely consumed before any assistance could be rendered by the Fire Department. Six bodies, burned and charred beyond recognition, were taken from the ruins. John Woods, a carpenter, who was at work near a window, jumped out and escaped. He stated that a sudden presentiment came over him that something terrible was about to happen which prompted him to escape. He had proceeded barely twenty feet from the building when the explosion occurred.

Thomas Hurley, Michael Trimity, and William Meelyn were rescued from the ruins, all seriously, if not fatally, burned and bruised.

The bodies of Thomas Dooley, Herbert Meelyn, John McNamara, Thomas Cochrane, John H. Kelley, and William Burrill were taken from the débris of the building so charred and burned as to be beyond individual recognition.

The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Loss on building and stock, $50,000; no insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Tappan Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass. who died on the 13th inst., bequeathed the bulk of his property to Dartmouth College. The bequest is estimated at $175,000.

A dispatch from Los Angeles states that Lieut. Wheeler and the exploring party are encamped near that city, and will start in a few days on their duty of exploration.

J. B. Lawrence has been appointed Acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-fifth District of New-York.

The amount taken by the Indianapolis Central Bank robber is $5,300.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES AFTER AN ABSENT SPECULATOR.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—Harvey D. Winser, one of the promoters of the Utah Winser Mining Company, and interested in other speculations, is out of town, and information of his whereabouts is anxiously desired by persons holding his notes for amounts variously stated at from $30,000 to $50,000, and on which it is alleged the names of several prominent citizens have been forged.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

INCIDENTS OF AN OCEAN TRIP.

A PLEASANT COMPANY—A TALK WITH THE STEERAGE PASSENGERS—HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS WORSE THAN THOSE OF COLORADO.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

The City of Berlin, the noble new Inman steamer in which we sailed from New-York on the 15th inst., came gallantly into port on the 24th, the Queen's birthday, taking the bar apparently at a flying leap. We had expected from the state of the tide to be kept outside till the "lighter" could come to take us off, and in. Never was a jollier or more triumphant set of passengers landed in any port. Our nine days' run had been in nearly every respect to almost all of us, exceptionally pleasant. We had distanced all our competitors—had beaten the Celtic, which sailed before us, by seventeen hours; we had experienced only two days of extremely rough weather; we had shipped only two seas; we had encountered no icebergs; had, in fact, seen but one, and that at a safe distance, where it looked in the morning light like one of our Colorado mountain peaks of the snowy range. It was said to be two or three hundred feet high, and had crossed our path in a night of dense fog.

Our first incident after leaving New-York on Saturday was the sight of a whale. He was unluckily only a middling-sized leviathan, and seemed but a modest and moderate spouter, at least to a Washington correspondent, who had seen Logan lash about and Butler blow. The next day we beheld a large school (a Sunday-school) of porpoises, those clumsy revelers of the deep, leaping and rolling, and "cavorting" about the ship. The first three days of the voyage were utterly delightful. The sea was so smooth that while reclining on deck in our easy chairs we could only see the waves of the far horizon. The air was mild and sunny, and the softly-gliding hours steeped our senses deep and deeper in delicious indolence and rest. And never was rest more needed, by one at least of our party of three unprotected females. A long season of invalidism and nervous prostration, varied only by convulsive strugglings up, only to go down the more heavily and hopelessly, with the fatigues and excitements of a hurried departure, had drawn on my last reserves of courage and energy. I said to my friends that I was fleeing for my life—but that was too strong an expression. I felt that I was only drifting listlessly away into a misty realm of uncertainties. England, once so dear and familiar to me, seemed almost as foreign and strange as old Cipango; in short I had neither heart nor enthusiasm for my undertaking. The first change I observed was the sudden cessation of a pertinacious, exasperating, diabolical cough, that for nearly three months had convulsed me by day and tortured me by night; then came stealthily stealing back the truant strength and cheerfulness and will, and but for the rough weather the salt-water cure would have been complete, I am sure. Storm and cold banishing me from the deck, and so bringing on some *mal-de-mer*, set me back; yet I have little to complain of. The comforts of our noble steamer, the airiness, the space, the exquisite cleanliness, the excellence and bounty of the table, and admirable attendance, rendered suffering, except in cases of extreme sickness, impossible. We had absolutely no hardship, except when we shipped the big sea—which poured over the whole 488 feet of the steamer's length in one immense cataract—gave some of us a severe wetting, and threw down and injured one unfortunate voyager. It speaks sufficiently well for the ship that among the goodly number she carried out—118 saloon and 400 steerage passengers—there was no case of serious illness. One of our party—the youngest and the least acquainted even with fresh-water and fair-weather sailing—proved to be the champion sailor, and won and wears a medal.

We were most fortunate in our fellow-passengers, and found much pleasant and friendly companionship, especially among our British cousins. Among the Americans there were some staid and proper young gentlemen, theological students, and commercial travelers, taking serious and practical views of life, but their sobriety and propriety were happily overbalanced by the boyish abandon and hearty jollity of a couple of doctors of divinity, by the tireless frolicsomeness of an old Italian professor of music, and the graceful wit and charming flow of anecdote of one of her Majesty's foreign Ministers.

We saw little of Capt. Kennedy, except at a distance, on his lookout, standing guard over the ship and us, like a ready and ruddy patron saint, or a grand old sea watch-dog. During the rough and foggy weather, we "laid us down in peace to sleep," knowing that he was at his post, taking neither rest nor relaxation while a shadow of danger hung over us. To the Purser, Mr. Ross, to whom we were commended by a common friend with uncommon earnestness, we were indebted for constant and unvarying kindness and courtesy. Pleasant as were other circumstances and associations of the voyage, we can hardly conceive how we could have got on without his countless good offices and hearty good cheer. All the officers and stewards of this ship appear to be picked men, for ability and courtesy, while as for the Stewardess, surely never has there been such a cheery, wholesome, helpful woman since Mark Tapley's rosy-cheeked love, Mistress Lupin. If one must be seasick, it is good fortune to fall into her kindly hands.

On Sunday, some time after service, which had been read in the saloon by the ship's surgeon, in a solemn and deeply inaudible manner, we first sighted land—a point of darker blue in the blue horizon—a cloud-like, uncertain something, slowly growing into shape and substance, and at midnight we reached Queenstown, where we transferred to a "lighter" our Irish tourists and returned emigrants. I am sure none of us will ever forget that scene—the wondrous beauty of the moonlit sea rendering up with a treacherous smile the human charge it had so lately frowned at and roared over; the friendly lights of the harbor; the inviting mystery of the wild, dark shore.

The weather throughout our last day on shipboard was charming, and every eye beamed with grateful and expectant happiness. It was glorious, coming upon England in the full panoply of her greenery, in the carnival of her bloom. I doubt if any human soul really loves the sea—the shifting, chill, profound, secret, unsympathizing, utterly inhuman sea. I believe that after many days and nights spent ever so pleasantly and safely on the ocean, out of sight of land, the bravest voyager hails with joy, "unuttered or expressed," the steadfast, genial, open, motherly, dear old earth. No wonder Columbus kissed her when he found her rising triumphantly from the vast sweep of Occidental seas. How passing sweet, after all-pervading briny and tarry smells, are the odors of gardens and hedge-rows! How grateful, after the awfully guessed-at, silent life of the deep, is the many-voiced greeting of meadow and wood!

I must not forget to state that on that last day, feeling a peculiar drawing of the bonds of human sympathy, we went through the steerage and conversed with many of the passengers there. We found that most were going home on a short visit, confidently expecting to return, at the latest, on that blessed uncertain day when money shall be easier and business brisker in America. Some few had been unfortunate, instead of bettering their condition, in the model Republic, and were going home disheartened and impoverished. Of course, all such claimed to have rashly abandoned in the Old World excellent situations or comfortable homes. All looked singularly well after the voyage, and spoke well of the new ship, of their clean, roomy quarters, and of the food, ample and wholesome, provided for them. They certainly were not crowded, accommodations being provided in this immense ocean caravansary for no less than 1,600 of this class of passengers.

In an hour of weakness we accompanied some pleasant friends to this grand-looking, nobby, and pretentious "North-western Hotel." We had been warned against this very hostelry—alas! vainly—but we desire to pass on the warning with an added and sorrowful emphasis. We find everything high here—the vaulted ceilings, the bills, the legs of mutton, and the noses of the gentlemen in full evening dress whom we were deluded into taking for servants, but who seem to be stately ornaments of the coffee-rooms and halls, where, for the most part, they stand, gazing into infinity, with a far-away, sphynx-like expression of countenance.

Nowhere—not even in the rude mining towns of Colorado and Nevada—have we found such wretched attendance, have we been subject to such exasperating "waits." We are the waiters—not these lordly creatures. They are the most elusive of their kind; indeed, they are only clever and quick in getting out of our way. The electric bell-knobs in our chambers seem set there as mere points of decoration. We play upon them now and then, with no audible or visible result, reminding ourselves of the frantic efforts of the venerable "party" in the *Nonsense Book:*

> "There was an old man who said, 'Well,
> Will nobody answer this bell?
> I have pulled day and night,
> Till my hair has turned white,
> Yet nobody answers this bell!'"

I suspect that we three unfortunates, being of the sex and nationality which no Englishman of low degree feels bound to respect, are more snubbed and put upon than the usual run of travelers. We are expected to starve and make no sign. A dear old English friend who lunched with us yesterday, seeing the state of things, struck out right and left. He arrested a waiter in full flight, and "held him with his glittering eye," while he said: "This is the very worst served hotel in the Kingdom. It is getting notorious for an extr'ord'nary stupid set of fellows, you know. You have too many polite, patient Americans to deal with. You need a regular British blowing up now and then."

We dined and spent our last evening with this fond friend, and had it not been for those few bright hours in a cheery, refined English home—in the cosy bosom of an English family—our Liverpool recollections would have been anything but rose-colored.

CHESTER, Thursday, May 27, 1865.

We had rich compensation for all our late annoyances in our journey through green and flowing Cheshire to this place. Almost every mile of the way gave us enchanting pictures of valley, hill, and stream, of charming old towns, mossy bridges, and ivied church towers. We flew past countless gardens, sweetening earth and heaven with the exhalations of a thousand flowers—hawthorn hedges, stretching out in many a long milky way of odorous bloom—hawthorn trees, white with perfumed snow—mighty horse-chestnuts, tossing aloft their joyous, thick-blossomed branches—magnolias, holding up to the thirsty sun chalices of fragrant dew—drooping laburnums, looking like golden fountains playing among the green shadows.

At last, Chester, quaint and curious old town—type of a romantic and reverent conservatism—charming anachronism—last city of refuge for poetry and antiquity. We have wandered with a new delight, deep and thoughtful, yet inexpressible, through the old, old cathedral—now happily, or perhaps unhappily, being restored; through the lovely shadowy cloisters, at which ruin itself has paused, as though touching on enchanted ground; through the picturesque, indescribable "rows," and along the walls, still opposing themselves gallantly in their hoary age, to the rude onslaughts of the remorseless spirit of progress, to the insidious sapping and mining of the prosaic and practical ideas and the mercenary genius of the time. This wonderful little city, without a pattern or a peer, and not Liverpool, which seems to me a sort of overgrown Boston, is the real gate-way into Old England. Yet hosts of Americans pass it by, without even a brief visit; others merely rush through it, on their way to Eaton Hall. This famous seat of the Duke of Westminster is magnificent and imposing, but not especially interesting or picturesque. The estate—such of it as we saw, at least—lacks fine views and water effects. It is too flat and formal, giving one rather the impression of vastness than of grandeur. Princely expenditure and perfect cultivation are evident everywhere, but for lordliness of site and natural beauty of surroundings, I have seen the place surpassed even in America. The main part of the palace is no longer shown to visitors, being dismantled and undergoing thorough reconstruction, but if you drop in some ten years from now, you may see it in all its ducal splendor, at an expense of two shillings only.

We are stopping at the "Queen," where we are extremely comfortable, being nicely lodged, well fed and served. We looked in at the "Grosvenor," the "swell" house of the town, but did not like the looks of the place or the manners of the waiter to whom we addressed a civil inquiry, in a properly deprecating way. At none of the hotels can travelers expect moderate bills. Indeed, pounds, shillings, and pence here fall upon one at every turn—like the horse and foot of Chester Royalists at Rowton Heath—only they are not to be repulsed. The motto of inn-keepers, waiters, cabmen, sextons, and photograph-sellers seems to be "Charge, Chester, charge!"

To-night we are to tread classic ground and sleep in haunted air. We go from here to Stratford-on-Avon, and are to lodge in Washington Irving's old quarters, the "Red Horse Inn."

A MONUMENT OF RECONCILIATION.

Hon. H. Boardman Smith has addressed a letter to a citizen of Elmira, in which he explains that it is the intention to erect a monument to the Confederate dead in Woodlawn Cemetery, only after a suitable monument shall have been erected there, or in the city, to the Union dead. He continues: The proposition first suggested, and now pushed by gallant Union officers, as I understand it, is that when the Union dead are fitly honored, we shall erect a humble shaft, not 'in exaltation of treason,' not in honor of the 'lost cause,' nor alone in commemoration of American gallantry; but also in testimony of the fact that the dead past has buried its dead—a monument of reconciliation. The brave are generous. Some of the names on those humble head-boards are family names, honored in your country's history. Like a brave and generous soldier, give to your dead enemies, the charity of 'hospitable graves.' You conquered the rebels in war. We have conquered them in political campaigns, and imbedded in the Constitution the fruits of the war. Now rally once again for a grand campaign of kindness. You have for yourself conspicuously 'shaken hands across the bloody chasm' with living rebels. Don't, I pray you, rally the Grand Army, for a campaign against a grave-yard of dead rebels."

THE GRASSHOPPERS DISAPPEARING.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 16.—The grasshoppers have nearly all disappeared from this region. For the past few days the air has been filled with them, millions on millions flying northward. The farmers are busy replanting their fields, and a general condition of hopefulness prevails. No more serious harm is anticipated.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONDUCT OF SOUTHERN MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT'S INSTRUCTIONS RIGOROUSLY ENFORCED—PREPARING FOR THE CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—COUNTING THE MONEY—THE POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS—REGISTERING NOTES COMING INTO THE TREASURY TO PREVENT ROBBERY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Attorney General Pierrepont's instructions concerning the official conduct of United States Marshals and District Attorneys in the Southern States are being rigorously followed, and the investigations will doubtless lead to the removal of a number of those officials. As rapidly as facts are developed warranting decisive action on the part of the Attorney General, they will be laid before the President, who is earnestly sustaining Mr. Pierrepont in the work of reform. The President is expected to return here the latter part of next week, when a Cabinet meeting will be held with special reference to this matter. It is expected a number of new Marshals and District Attorneys will be appointed at that time.

THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY—THE NEW TREASURER.

J. C. New, who succeeds Gen. Spinner as Treasurer of the United States on the 1st of July, is expected here on the 25th inst., and arrangements will then be made for an actual count of all the money on hand, in order that the new Treasurer may receipt to his predecessor upon taking charge of the office. The work of counting the money will not be such a herculean task as has been supposed, and it is believed a force of ten or fifteen experienced counters can perform it in one week. The bonds held in trust for national banks, amounting to about $400,000,000, will all be taken from the vault set apart for them and counted, as well as all the money in the cash vault, including coin and fractional currency. The amount of cash usually on hand is between thirty and forty millions of dollars, but the most troublesome part of the count will be fractional currency. The books of Treasurer Spinner show the amount on hand at the close of business each day, and the count will be made to verify the statement of the 30th of June, before the new Treasurer receipts for the same.

THE RE-ISSUING OF NOTES.

The recent theft of $47,500 in $500 notes, from the cash room of the Treasury Department, will probably result in an order by the Secretary discontinuing the practice of re-issuing notes above the denomination of $20, and directing that the number be taken of every note of a large denomination issued from the department. Had this practice prevailed heretofore the money in the stolen package would be of no use, as the numbers would be known, and the public could soon be notified of them. Gen. Spinner has always favored the plan of canceling every note of any denomination over $50, whenever it shall return to the Treasury in the ordinary course of business, but his recommendations on that point have not been agreed to by the several Secretaries, on the ground that the constant manufacture of new notes would involve an extravagant expenditure.

THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Supervising Architect Potter, of the Treasury Department, expresses the opinion that the new Post Office building in New-York will be ready for occupancy by the Post Office early in July, and the portion assigned to the courts will be ready by the 1st of August. The public buildings at Portland, Oregon; Omaha, Neb., and Columbia, S. C., are now completed and ready to receive the furniture. On the other public buildings, with the exception of that of Chicago, work is progressing steadily.

PROBABLE DEMOLITION OF THE NEW CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The report of Gen. W. S. Smith, George B. Post, and O. W. Norcross, the commission appointed by Secretary Bristow to examine the condition of the new Custom-house building in Chicago, was submitted to the Secretary to-day, and he, in connection with Supervising Architect Potter, spent some time in examining it. The Secretary declined to say anything in regard to the conclusions reached by the commission. He requested Mr. Potter to prepare his report on the same subject, and submit it to him as early as possible; and, after examining that in connection with the report of the commission, he will decide what shall be done in the matter. Mr. Potter will proceed with the preparation of his report immediately, and have it ready for the Secretary by the end of the present week. The report of the commission is quite long, and is accompanied by various drawings and plans which the Secretary will carefully examine. It is said that the commission recommend the demolition of the present structure, and the erection of one upon new foundations.

THE HINDS CASE.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall was served with a summons to-day to bring into court all the books and papers relating to the fraudulent mail contracts, to be used in the pending trial of J. J. Hinds. He personally answered the summons informing the Judge that it would require two or three wagons to bring the books to the court-house, whereupon the Judge said he would take the matter in hand himself and require the defense to designate what particular books and papers are required.

THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,284,743 22; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,305,000; coin, $80,205,895 62, including $19,681,600 in certificates; outstanding legal-tenders, $377,064,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $252,239, and the Customs receipts $438,885.

CHANGE OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The following changes in the stations of troops have been reported: Companies E and H, Nineteenth Infantry, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory; Companies E and I, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Companies C and D, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kansas, to Fort Riley, Kansas.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

John S. Collins, Post Trader at Fort Laramie, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Secretary of the Sioux Commission, in place of Joseph W. Dwyer.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—A large number of delegates, representing every county in Ohio, are here in readiness for the State Democratic Convention to-morrow. Gov. Allen will be renominated by acclamation. S. F. Cary and S. F. Hunt, both of Hamilton County, are the most prominent candidates for Lieutenant Governor, but the contest between them may necessitate a third man being taken up, which would probably be Robert E. Reece, of Hocking. The candidates for the other State offices are numerous. The platform will probably, in substance, adopt the financial plan of last year, will declare the Democratic Party made the Constitution and free schools, and against a third term and a union of Church and State. Hon. S. S. Cox, of New-York, addressed an audience of about 2,000 at the City Hall this evening upon the political issues of the day. The speech was enthusiastically cheered. Gov. Allen also made a short speech.

HOMESICK AFTER TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

A Norwich (Conn.) man disappeared from home twenty-two years ago, and nothing was heard from him until last week, when a dispatch was received from him in Texas, stating that he was ill and homesick. In the interim his wife had married and her second husband had died. The Norwich *Bulletin* says: "One cannot be but deeply touched by the revelation of a pure, manly love like this, which endures for twenty-two years, leaving the object to board herself in the meantime. When love can be reduced to a practical system like this it becomes one of the cheapest luxuries."

EX-GOV. BIGLER.

Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter in which he declares that he is not a candidate for the nomination for Governor of that State, and cannot be induced to become one. He says: "It is now almost twenty-four years since the people of Pennsylvania selected me to fill that high and honorable office, as they did, also, at a subsequent date confer upon me another trust of equal distinctness and honor, and it must not be understood that I expect or desire them, at this late period of my life, to again select me for the gubernatorial chair. So far from this it gives me real pleasure to withdraw my name from the canvass and to concede the coming opportunity to the younger men of my party, who are able and willing to endure the toil and excitement incident to a political campaign. Besides, I should not feel willing for some months to come to leave the Centennial work in which I am now constantly engaged, and when I do so, I hope it may be to return to family and friends at Clearfield."

THE RAILROADS.

THE AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The agreement relative to the railroad war has been ratified by both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania companies, but is not to be published. The amendment adopted allows either company to terminate the compact on ninety days' notice.

THE AMENDMENT NOT OF A NATURE TO INTERFERE WITH THE AGREEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The amendment which the Baltimore and Ohio Directors failed to agree upon to-day, it is asserted, will not interfere with the signing of the compact. It relates in part to the re-establishment of ticket agencies in the hotels, and matters of like import. The Pennsylvania Company's Directors will accept the amendment, and thus end the trouble.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day notified the holders of its first mortgage bonds, due the 1st of July 1875, that it will pay the remainder of this loan, ($838,250,) originally $1,128,500, at any date in advance of maturity, with interest to date of payment, on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Baltimore.

AN OBITUARY RESOLUTION.

The members of Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church of Penningtonville, Penn., recently met to take appropriate notice of the death of a brother, and on motion unanimously adopted the following resolution, proposed by their minister, and notable for its accuracy of statement and remarkable freedom in grammatical construction:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, to remove by death from our midst Brother Lewis A. Clarkson, a Trustee, a Steward, and Superintendent of Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday-school, in the forty-fifth year of his age. On Sunday afternoon, May 9, 1875, after he had closed the school, and started for home, John Miller ran out of his house with a double-barreled gun in his hand, crossed the graveyard, and when Brother Clarkson was about fifty yards from the church, he (Miller) shot Clarkson in the legs, from the effects of which he fell to sleep in Christ, May 12, about 9:30 o'clock. And in whose demise we greatly deplore, but submit to the disposition of Providence, who doeth all things well.

NOT MUCH TO DO WITH THE WAR.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following: "President Grant, a few days ago, having glanced at Sherman's *Memoirs*, said that, so far as he read, he found the statements in the book accurate and just in the main. Having read further and obtained a more correct idea, he is now moved to criticise the *Memoirs* in his usual sententious vein, thus: 'Well, I am beginning to find out that I didn't have much to do with the last war.' We can imagine that Grant looked quizzical when he said it, and that Sherman will feel cheap when he hears of it."

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

A committee of members of the Dominion House of Commons has decided to invite members of both houses of Parliament, members of the local Legislatures, clergymen of all denominations, and delegates from all the temperance organizations in the Dominion, to meet in convention in Montreal on Wednesday, Sept. 15, for the purpose of considering the present position of the prohibitory law movement and deciding upon measures to be submitted to Parliament. The convention will probably be the most important gathering in connection with the temperance cause ever held in Canada.

DELEGATE FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Republicans of New-Mexico have nominated Hon. Stephen B. Elkins for re-election as Delegate to Congress. Among the resolutions adopted by the convention, of which he was the unanimous choice, was the following:

Resolved, That the convention is unanimously in favor of the admission of New-Mexico as a State of the Union, and the candidate nominated is hereby instructed to use his best efforts to secure the passage of an enabling act for that purpose at an early day.

Charlier Institute, Central Park.

Closing exercises on Friday evening, June 18, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Lessons resumed on Sept. 13. Applications for new pupils received from June 21 to June 30, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. Examinations made. The new prospectus contains the names of pupils during the past twenty years. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

—Advertisement.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. PIERCE, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports; internal fever, congestion, inflammation, and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

As Good as New.

The above expression is peculiarly applicable to the individual whose system has been renovated by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If any man or woman in this community has a friend suffering from the various pangs which indigestion, nervous disease, weak back, or kidney trouble can inflict, the most rational advice he or she can give is, "Procure the Bitters at once, and use them regularly." If this advice is heeded, we guarantee that in a short time the invalid will feel "as good as new," so marked and so rapid will be the change for the better wrought by this peerless invigorant, nervine, and diuretic. It not only re-establishes digestion and stimulates the organs of urination into healthful activity, but expels by the natural outlets of the body those acrid elements in the secretions which, when absorbed into the blood, produce rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia. Moreover, its gentle though effective action admirably fits it for the use of females in delicate health, who require a tonic stimulant and corrective.

Bunker Hill Centennial Shoes

AND OUTFITS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Go to Brooks, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50; children's shoes, best, very cheap; gents' pump and sewed shoes a specialty; the largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City at low prices. No 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

White as Alabaster.

By brushing the teeth regularly with SOZODONT they may be preserved unsullied, free from tartar, and white as alabaster long after the hair has faded and wrinkles have furrowed the cheeks.

Lundborg's Perfumes

Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Pomeroy & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "ELASTIC TRUSS" ever invented.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets

contain nothing injurious to the teeth.

The Weak, the Worn, and the Weary should take PERUVIAN SYRUP; it gives strength and vigor.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—IRELAND.—At Amityville, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Nightingale of Babylon, FLORENCE IRELAND to JACOB D. BENNETT, of South Oyster Bay, Long Island. No cards.

McGILL—OLMSTED.—At Princeton, N. J., June 10, by Rev. A. T. McGill, D. D., ALEXANDER T. McGILL, Jr., of Jersey City, to CAROLINE S., daughter of George T. Olmsted, of Princeton, N. J.

STONE—RYCKMAN.—On Tuesday, June 8, at the Anthon Memorial Church, in this City, by Rev. William D'Orville Doty, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Waterloo, N. Y., BURRILL STEPHEN STONE and Miss EMMA RYCKMAN, daughter of the late Albert Ryckman, of this City.

WINCHESTER—CARPENTER.—On Tuesday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D. D., Rector of St. Matthew's Church, WILLIAM WINCHESTER to ANNIE M. CARPENTER, daughter of E. H. Carpenter, Esq., all of Jersey City.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, June 16, 1875, EDSON, eldest son of John Q. and Susan D. Adams, aged 23 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, 9th inst., on the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad, near Ogden, Hon. STEPHEN BAKER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his brothers-in-law J. C. Baldwin, Martin Bates, and Martin N. Greene, are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Friday, at 2:30 o'clock, without further notice. Train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 11 o'clock A. M.

BAYLEY.—At Stuyvesant Landing, N. Y., June 15, 1875, GEORGE W. BAYLEY, aged 42 years.

Funeral from his late residence at Stuyvesant Landing, Friday, June 18, at 2 P. M.

BLAKE.—June 11, 1875, PRISCILLA C. BLAKE.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 330 West 52d st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Thursday, June 17, at 12:30 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—On Wednesday, June 16, JAMES A., infant son of W. H. and Charlotte H. Cleveland.

DUNLAP.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 15, MARTHA J., wife of Abrm. B. Dunlap, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, June 18, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be at the depot to meet 10:30 A. M. train, Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty st., New-York.

ELY.—On Tuesday, June 15, of diphtheria, GEORGE CLARK, only child of B. Franklin and Lizzie O. Ely, aged 2 years 5 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 197 Greene av., Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M. Greene av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

QUICK.—In this City, Tuesday evening, 15th inst., ELUM C. QUICK, aged 47 years.

His remains will be taken for interment to Purdy's Station, this (Thursday) morning, by 8:30 train. Relatives and friends are invited to accompany remains, per Harlem Railroad, Forty-second Street Depot.

RIDGWAY.—The remains of Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY having been received from the wreck of the steam-ship Schiller, lost May 7, the funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th st., near Park av., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WAITE.—On June 15, CAROLINE E. WAITE, daughter of the late Robert N. Waite.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, corner Lexington av. and 72d st., Friday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

WALTER.—The remains of CHARLES WHIST. WALTER having been received from the wreck of the steam-ship Schiller, lost May 7, the funeral services will take place from the Church of the New Jerusalem, East 35th st., near Park av., on Saturday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Portsmouth, N. H., on the 13th, of pneumonia, CHARLOTTE AYER, widow of the late Washington Williams, formerly of Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists; 25 cents a bottle.

WHY WILL YE SHAKE? BECAUSE WE cannot help it; we've tried quinine until we heard great drums in our heads. Have you tried BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT? No. That will cure chills and fever sure every time. Where can we find it? Anywhere.

THE INGREDIENTS OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES are entirely harmless to the human system. The smallest and most delicate child can and will eat them, because they are pleasant to the taste, and will do their work speedily and thoroughly upon the worms.

ORIENTAL ART.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, Astor place.

This collection, which was made by a gentleman who has resided during twenty years in China and Japan, for his own use only, is probably the finest assemblage of rare and curious specimens of the peculiar skill of the artists of these countries that has ever been brought to America. It is well worth the notice of amateurs and collectors, as it comprises a large number of articles in Bronze, Porcelain, Ivory, Jade, Cloisonne, Enamels, Lacquer, Pottery, and Wood; also, Arms and Armor Paintings, Embroidery, &c., of singular beauty and value, many of which are now unobtainable even in the East.

This entire collection will be sold by auction commencing on MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 21, at 3:30 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

LIBRARY of the late JUDGE J. H. McCUNN. Comprising a select collection of LAW BOOKS.

Also, a choice assortment of miscellaneous works, English and American editions; including sets of "Niles' Weekly Register," 74 vols.; Hogarth's Works, folio; London "Punch," 21 vols.; "Edinburgh Review," 55 vols., &c. Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. To be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, June 17 and 18, at 4 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

IN

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

OF SUNDAY NEXT.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 19, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, household furniture, mirrors, carpets, kitchen and basement furniture.

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS; TERMS REASONable; also woman to do scrubbing. Address GEORGE, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

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A REMEMBERED CRITIC. By ALICE M. WELLINGTON.
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POLITICAL.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee on Organization will be held at head-quarters on THURSDAY EVENING, June 17, 8:30 sharp. SAMUEL N. LE COMTE, Chairman. GEORGE SHERWOOD, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 17, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President. WILLIAM GLASER, Secretary.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; active, weak, and lower; No. 1 Spring nominal; No. 2 do., fresh, 99c.; regular, 98¼c., spot; 99⅜c., July; $1 00⅛, August; No. 3 do., 95c.; rejected, 85c. Corn lower, and in fair demand; No. 2, 69¾c., spot; 70½c. bid, July; 72½c. bid, August; rejected, 68c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 58½c.@58¾c., spot; 56½c. bid, July; 41¾c.@41⅞c., August; rejected, 54½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c. Barley dull, nominal; No. 2 Spring, $1 32 bid, spot; $1 06@$1 09, September. Pork dull, lower; $18 75, spot; $18 70, July; $18 90, August; $19 20, September. Lard dull and lower; $13, spot; $13 20@$13 22½, August; $13 40@$13 42½, September. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.; Short Clear Middles, 11½c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 16. At the afternoon call of the Board: Wheat unsettled, lower; 99¼c., July; 99½c., August. Corn easier; 69¼c., June; 70c., July. Oats unchanged. Pork weak and lower at $18 60, July; $18 85, August. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—Lake receipts—Flour, 9,750 bbls.; Wheat, 157,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 220,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroads—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels. Freights, by Canal—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4¼c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour steady; 800 bbls. sold at a range. Wheat opened firm and closed heavy; sales early of 11,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 10½. Corn active and higher this morning; since 'Change inactive and depressed; sales before 1 o'clock of 22,000 bushels Sample Western at 73½c.@76c.; 4,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 76½c.; 8,700 bushels High Mixed at 77c.; 120,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 76c.@76½c.@76¾c. Oats dull; sale of 2,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 67c. Rye and Barley out of the market. Seeds dull. Pork quiet at $21 for heavy mess. Lard quiet at 14½c.@15c. Highwines nominally $1 19.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75; Single Extra, $5; Double Extra, $5 25; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 50; Choice, $6 75@$7. Corn quiet at 88c.@93c. Oats steady at 72c.@73c. Bran dull at $1. Hay quiet at $23@$27. Coffee unchanged. Pork dull and lower; $20@$20 50 as to weight. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; no sales of Sides. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams dull; quoted: Choice Sugar-cured, 13c.@13¼c.; ordinary brands, 11½c.@12½c. Lard dull; Refined Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15½c.; round lots, ¼c. lower. Corn-meal quiet at $4 35. Sugar very dull for jobbing; common, 7½c.@8c.; low fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9¼c.@9½c. Molasses very dull; quoted common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 58c.@70c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 70. Gold, 116¾.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Flour dull for low grades; firm for higher; Superfine Winter, $3 15½@$4 25; Extra do., $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra do., $5@$5 50; Treble do., $5 50@$5 85; Family do., $6@$6 25. Wheat lower to sell; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36 bid, cash; sales, $1 33¾, July. Corn better; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@69c., cash; 72¼c., August. Oats firmer; No. 2, 59c.@60c. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky nominal. Pork lower at $16 50, cash and June. Dry-salted Meats lower; Shoulders, at Quincy, 8c., buyer July. Bacon dull; Clear Sides, 12¼c., August, and same lot resold at 12¾c., same option. Lard nominal; Summer, 12½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull at 71c.@73c. Oats dull at 64c.@68c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 08@$1 10. Barley nominal. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard nominal. Bulk Meats lower and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅛c., spot and buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot; 11⅝c., buyer August; Clear Sides, nominally 11½c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 15. Live Hogs dull and declining; common, $6 50@$6 75; fair to medium, $6 85@$7; good to extra, $7 10@$7 30. Receipts, 2,500 head. After 'Change Bulk Meat and Clear Rib Sides sold at 11½c., buyer August.

LOUISVILLE, June 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Only a limited jobbing demand at $1 18@$1 20. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats nominally 67c.@69c. Rye dull at $1 10. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork, $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c., packed. Hams—Sugar Cured, 13c.@13¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging quiet, unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 05½; No. 2, $1 02; July, $1 00⅜; August, $1 00½. Oats dull and neglected; No. 2 in store, 56½c. Corn nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 68c., cash; 69½c., July. Rye dull; No. 1 in store, 95c. Barley less firm, more active; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; August, $1 02. Provisions depressed. Pork nominally $18 62½. Lard, 13c.@13½c. Freights easier; more active; to Buffalo, 2¼c.; to Oswego nominally 6c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 104,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 91,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 16.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 29½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Extra do., $1 29½; Amber Michigan, $1 26, July; $1 27, August; No. 1 Red, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 25½; No. 3 do., $1 20. Corn steady; High Mixed, 75c.; June, 75½c.; July, 76½c.; August, 77½c.; Low Mixed, 73½c.; no grade, 71½c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights unchanged. Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—35,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, June 16.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; Extra White Michigan, $1 35. Corn firm; High Mixed, 83c.; Low Mixed, 81c. Corn-meal, $33 for Bolted; $32 for Unbolted. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—2,300 bushels Rye, 1,157,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,600 bushels Corn, 673,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, June 16.—Wheat in fair demand; sales, one car, No. 1 State Treadwell, $1 37; one car No. 2 do. do., $1 35; 5 cars extra White Michigan, $1 40. Rye quiet at 90c., on the street; sales one car at Northern Road at 95c. Corn held firmly at 8 c.@85c. for Low and High Mixed Western, and 88c. for Round Yellow. Oats steady. Barley quiet. Malt steady; sales 3,500 bushels No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 40, cash; and 2,500 bushels No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 55.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Extra, $1 28; No. 1 White, $1 27½; Amber Michigan, $1 23½. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights to Buffalo, 2½c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5c.@5½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 16.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; ear, 65c.; shelled, 68c.@70c. Oats—Mixed, 64c.; White, 65c. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12¾c. and 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 15c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16.—Spirits Turpentine, firm at 30c. Resin steady at $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 20 for Hard, $2 10 for Yellow Dip, and $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 16.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 68 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 7,785 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 86 bales; gross, 97 bales; exports to France, 2,149 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 750 bales; stock, 56,021 bales.

GALVESTON, June 16.—Cotton weak and nominal; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 29 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 15,153 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 16.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 734 bales; sales, 817 bales; stock, 9,685 bales.

MOBILE, June 16.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,333 bales.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—Printing Cloths quiet at unchanged prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 106¾ ex-interest; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 105⅝. Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 24.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 23.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £416,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for the account, 93⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 14¾; do. Preferred, 24.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—United States Bonds, 99 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7 11-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive ⅛d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7½d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 7 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Lard, 59s.@59s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,690 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 7 5-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 7½d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 7½d.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, June 16—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, June 15.—Spanish Gold, 200@201. Exchange dull; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 75 a 80 premium; Short Sight, gold, 107@108 premium; on London, 131@133 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch standard, 14½@14¾ reals ⅌ arroba, currency; 7½@7¾ reals, gold.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, June 16, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Francis L. Stetson, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 83.3, No. 110 West Fifteenth street, south side, 140 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $15,000 to Anthony Ponchon, plaintiff in the legal action, and A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, S. L. Hillier, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11 on East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 291.2 feet east of Second avenue, for $9,500, to Alfred P. Arnold, plaintiff.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of the lease of the property known as the "Fleetwood Race-course," adjourned to June 21, and sale by Richard V. Harnett of one plot of land on Forrest avenue, north-west corner of Wall street, at Etona, West Farms, adjourned to the 28th inst.

Roe H. Smith & Co. at Astoria, Long Island City, on the premises, at 1 o'clock to-day, will sell by order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, Executrix, ninety choice lots, comprising the balance of the Van De Venter estate, situated on Steinway, Grand, and Van De Venter avenues, Winan and Albert streets. The above property is finely located and offers an opportunity for the procurement of an attractive suburban home.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

To-day's sales, all but the last-named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 16.8 by 100.4, on West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, a similar sale, Edward G. Black, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 300 by 24.6 by 303 by 201, on Tiebout avenue, east side, 850 feet north of Clark street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, north side, 185 feet west of Third avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, south side, 231.5 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale of the estate of John McCunn, deceased, of one three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 14.8 by 98.9, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Ten years' lease, with privilege of renewals. Ground rent, $93 75 per annum.

By Jas. L. Wells, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 2 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 33.4 by 210 by 33 by 209, on Fulton avenue, west side, north of Seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 110 West 15th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x83.3	$15,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 120th st., s. s., 291.2 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.11	$9,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 15.

Main st., n. s., lot No. 243, map Mott Haven, 50x100; D. Lenihan to D. Milliken	$2,200
Same property, D. Milliken to C. O'Connor	2,000
Varick st., w. s., No. 87, 25x100; J. W. Leveridge to H. Ostrander	12,100
14th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.3; Mary S. Van Beuren to W. T. Booth, 21 years, per year	1,250
14th st., n. s., 398 ft. w. of 5th av., 27x103.3; Mary S. Van Beuren to Charlotte A. Gaynor, 21 years, per year	1,080
19th st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 21.10x63.6; Mary P., wife of C. H. Wade, to Maria R. G., wife of S. Marsh	9,860
39th st., s. s., 448.11 ft. e. of 8th av., 20.1x98.9, party wall adjoining west 6x98.9; S. Whitmark to L. Cashberg	20,500
45th st., n. s., 243.2 ft. e. of 3d av., 16.8x100.5; Hannah, wife of H. Peiser, to H. Davis	8,750
53d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5, P. M. Clark to J. T.; 61st st., n. s., 335 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.4; Hecker A. F. Hewit; 61st st., n. s., 315 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.4; G. Deshon, A. Young, and G. M. Searle	5,000
72d st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., 125x102.2; H. Stollmeyer to P. O'Connor	40,000
128th st., No. 142, East,) s. e. corner Lexington av., 10x99.11; C. McGregor to C. L. Mead	4,000
Madison av., w. s., 49.5 ft. s. of 30th st., 24.8x95; C. H. and W. L. Weaver to Maria G. Weaver	6,500
Washington av., s. e. s., adjoining Bathgate lands, Tremont, 55.2x120; G. Watson to G. J. Wood, Trustee	5,000
West Farms to King's Bridge road, opposite C. Walton and adjoining J. and P. Briggs on south, runs along road 37 ft. to street, thence e. along street 138 ft. to J. Coles, thence s. 34 ft., thence w. 124 ft.; Fordham, gore adjoining above on King's Bridge road, 37 ft. s. of said street as above, runs e. 87.6 ft., thence w. 84.2 ft. to road, thence n. 10 ft.; G. W. Wingate, Referee, to Maria Briggs	2,000

LEASE RECORDED.

4th av., No. 246, 5 years, per year	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

COAL MINE FOR SALE, near New-York; 450 acres of land, containing thirteen feet of the best coal in the market over its entire surface. For good reasons this property must be sold, and a vast fortune can be made in its purchase. Terms easy; New-York property taken in part payment. Particulars of CARR & CO., No. 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT, AND FURNITURE ON easy terms, at No. 78 St. Mark's place; nineteen rooms, eight pantries, wash-house, three tubs. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy. For particulars apply to GEO. H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME, IN perfect order, on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; splendid mansion and improvements, all new; 3,000 bearing fruit trees; no fever and ague. For particulars apply to T. S. C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post Office, N. Y.

$11,500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes' from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BUT $500 CASH REQUIRED TO OWN your dwelling in a beautiful location near this City; $1,000 pays for the house and lot; also one at $3,000; only part cash needed; balance in easy payments; own your home and be happy. Call between 9 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 6 P. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

A BARGAIN.—A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER AND Winter dwelling, with all modern improvements, situated high, and perfectly healthy, at Passaic, N. J.; forty-five minutes from City. Particulars at No. 51 Broad st., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET LOW—A FINE NEW cottage, with all conveniences, near Clifton, N. J.; lot 75x108; parlor, kitchen, dining, bath, and four bed rooms. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, 46 East 21st st.

A MODERATE PLACE ON THE HUDSON River to exchange for Southern land. Address JONATHAN, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROE H. SMITH & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, BY peremptory order of Harriet B. Van De Venter, executrix,

NINETY CHOICE LOTS,

comprising the balance of the

VAN DE VENTER ESTATE,

delightfully situated on GRAND, STEINWAY and VAN DE VENTER AVS., WINAN and ALBERT STS.,

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND CITY,

on THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 o'clock on the premises. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage for 4 years. Extensive improvements now in progress on adjoining property.

One of the best opportunities ever offered to secure a delightful suburban home, or to safely invest money for speculative purposes. Horse-cars close by. Harlem boats connect with business portion of town in 30 minutes. Maps at office of Auctioneer or of FRANCIS H. SMITH, No. 54 William st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, elegant homestead and valuable real estate in Westchester County, between Mamaroneck and Rye, on the Boston Boulevard, and within about ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Station at Harrison. Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock noon, upon the most reasonable terms, the spacious house, late the residence of Judge A. W. Bradford, suitable for hotel, school, or residence, with six to twelve acres, stable, conservatory, and grapery, and also two plots of about two and a half and four acres each.

REAL ESTATE IN PHILADELPHIA AT PUBLIC SALE, JUNE 22.—Very valuable real estate in the City of Philadelphia at public sale, by THOMAS & SON, at Philadelphia Exchange, TUESDAY, June 22, 1875, situated close to West Philadelphia terminus of Pennsylvania Railroad; large Market street and wharf fronts; three acres of ground. See plan at HOMER MORGAN'S, Real Estate Broker, Pine st., New-York.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

BOWERY.—NO. 15½, 29.6X100; ALSO, NO. 612 Water st., 25x64.3, will be sold at public auction on the 18th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway. WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN PATERSON, N. J.—Has ten rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, stationary tubs, fine large dry cellar, dumb-waiter, Summer range, all in good order; well and substantially furnished. Rent, $75 per month. Inquire of W. C. McKEAN, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, at the low rent of $175 per month; everything in good order. Apply on premises, No. 146 West 40th st.

TO LET AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., FRONTing on water, a small cottage, nine rooms; twelve lots ground; lots of choice fruits and flowers; rent moderate. Inquire of G. W. TREMBLEY.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY VILLA AT Elizabeth, N. J.; handsomely furnished, with garden grounds, fruit and shade trees; a choice location and delightful residence, either for Summer or Winter. Address M. E. P., Box No. 340 New-York Post Office.

FOR RENT FOR THE SEASON AT PORTCHESTER, fifty minutes from City, via New-Haven Road, a completely furnished house; splendid location; near depot; gardener left on place. Apply at No. 67 East 61st st.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—HANDSOME PLACE to let, furnished, for season or year; splendid fruits, garden, shade, stable; $100 a month. J. BARNES, piano rooms, No. 127 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A WELL-BUILT FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, not less than 20 feet wide, with butler's pantry, between Madison and 6th avs. and 40th and 56th sts. Address, stating price, with permit to A. H. C., Post Office Box No. 2,003.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PROPERTY and education, wants work in a business, where, after satisfaction being given and received, he can obtain an interest, or partnership, by the investment of some capital; state nature and place of business; references given and required. Address B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

THE "EXCLUSIVE AGENCY" FOR NEW-YORK, for a newly invented article of great utility wanted in every house, can be secured by a party of enterprise, character, and moderate capital. Address A. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE GOODS wants a party with from $5,000 to $7,000; most liberal inducements offered. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A GOOD, WELL-ESTABLISHED AND PAYing business on reasonable terms in Brooklyn; no agent need inquire. Address for particulars, C., Box 150 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th av.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.—THIS DAY. Summer styles Real Lace Hats, $15, worth $30; Chip Hats, $10, worth $16; old Ladies' Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, 761 Broadway. Remember, up stairs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 33.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, from the net earnings of the three months ending June 30, instant, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record on the 19th day of June.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of July. R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NO. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, can obtain the amount of their coupons, maturing this day by applying at our office.

WORDEN & LEVERICH, No. 48 Wall st.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer, Springfield, Illinois.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DEFAULTED
Railroad and Municipal Bonds

Bought and sold by the old-established house of

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—CHOICE 7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY Municipal Bonds; also other A 1 investment securities, our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent. Interest promptly paid, and for sale below par.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie; $10 or $106 pays proportionately; 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free. SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following securities, as having been stolen from the owners in Oudshoorn, Holland, on the night of May 15-16. Payment has been stopped: The following bonds, separated from their sheets of coupons: Seven, $1,000 each, seven per cent. consolidated gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Nos. 6,180 to 6,186. Three, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, Menominee Extension, first mortgage, Nos. 1,992, 2,990, 3,026. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,419, 4,421, 4,617, 4,619, 4,627, 5,320, 5,325, 5,401, 5,402, 5,739, 6,142, 6,796. Two, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Denver Pacific and Telegraph Company, Nos. 947, 2,334. The following sheets of coupons separated from their respective bonds: Six, $1,000 each, seven per cent. gold bonds, first mortgage, of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, Nos. 4,558, 4,561, 5,060, 5,363, 6,419, 7,080. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 2,511, 2,702, 2,953, 2,954, 3,031, 3,154, 3,947, 4,307. Twelve, $1,000 each, seven per cent. bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railroad Company, first mortgage, Nos. 783, 94, 843, 873, 1,454, 1,506, 2,501, 3,123, 3,124, 3,266, 3,312, 3,819. Eight, $500 each, do., Nos. 4,045, 4,169, 4,185, 4,202, 4,272, 4,294, 4,335, 4,414. Any information in regard thereto may be sent to Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, No. 52 Wall st., or DULMAN & SCHARFF, No. 43 Exchange place.

THE OLD
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.

OFFICES:
No. 191 BROADWAY, corner DEY ST., NEW-YORK.
No. 32 COURT ST., corner REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

At an election held on the 7th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JEREMIAH V. SPADER,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
ROBERT KNIGHT,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
JOHN BODINE,	JOSEPH RUDD,
GEORGE GILFILLAN,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHARLES CURTISS,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN HALSTEAD,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	TUNIS C. BERGEN,
JESSE SELIGMAN,	BENJAMIN L. GUION,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, JR.	

INSPECTORS.

SAMUEL GARRISON, JOSEPH B. FALK, DAVID S. ARNOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Vice President. GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

Dated June 15, 1875.

1876. CENTENNIAL. 1876.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

The owner wishes to sell one of the finest places of amusement in this country. It is a splendid and thoroughly appointed theatre, situated in one of the very best localities in Philadelphia, and will undoubtedly realize fifty per cent. of its purchase-money as profit within the first year. The property is steadily increasing in value. One-quarter of the purchase-money only required; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage at six per cent. interest. For particulars address P. RULLMAN, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of $2,000 will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York city.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New-York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN, AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at Assurance Hall, in the City of Middletown, and State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At the said meeting the organization of the said company is to be made and completed, Directors of the said corporation may be chosen, and by-laws adopted conformably to the provisions of the General Statutes of Connecticut respecting railroad companies.—Dated 12th June, 1875.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON,
SAMUEL L. WARNER,
SAMUEL S. SANDS,
D. B. HATCH,
T. L. WATSON,
ALLYN M. COLEGROVE,
S. N. CAMP,
CH. DANA,
JULIUS HOTCHKISS,

Corporators of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.—Families, hotels, Summer houses promptly supplied with servants of all nations.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON of refinement and education as companion to an invalid lady; would assist in household duties, or take charge of one or two children; capable of instructing and taking care of their wardrobes, &c.; unexceptionable City reference from present employer. Address H. A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY, EITHER AS ATtendant upon, or as companion to an elderly or invalid lady; would do anything not menial; salary not so much an object as a home; country preferred. Address F. F., box No. 218 Post Office, City.

CAPABLE, RESPECTFUL SERVANTS AT the LADIES' DIRECTORY, Broadway, corner 45th st.; also, women for every variety of servants' work; positions wanted for several ladies at nominal salaries. Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit. The ladies request the co-operation of all and prompt replies when they write for information.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL of twenty, with three years' reference, for general work or up-stairs girl; a good plain cook and laundress; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl; is a first-class waitress and very experienced chamber-maid; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTEStant woman; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; is every way capable and reliable, and will go for moderate wages; City or country; has good City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 65 West 12th st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG girl, wearing neat print dresses and linen collars, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly, and brings four years' reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID IN SUMMER HOTEL.—By a thoroughly competent young woman, who understands her duties in every branch; has had experience in hotels for some years, and has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and to assist with children; good references; country preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young German Protestant girl; can take care children, do house work; for low wages; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at present employer's, 25 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable woman; willing to make herself obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 152 7th av., corner 19th st., first flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid or waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 96 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 27 West 50th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY GOING TO TRAVEL wishes a nice place as chamber-maid and waitress for a girl; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 37 West 18th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and laundress or chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—CITY OR country, by a neat and very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good idea of cutting. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 363 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, and would assist with care of children; good City reference. Address E. M., Irvington, N. Y.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COOK AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; also a young girl to take care of children, and is willing to make herself useful; both to go in the same family; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A NO. 1 FAMILY cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones, lards, makes excellent pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give four years' best City reference if required. Call at No. 872 6th av., near 49th st., in the china store.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH YOUNG WOMEN; one is a thorough laundress, chamber-maid, &c.; the other is an excellent cook and house-worker; for City or country; they have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman whom we know, as good family cook; makes excellent bread, good soups, nice desserts, and willing to do washing and ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 139 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, and is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TWO SISters, one as good plain cook, and will assist in the washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 244 East 44th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German girl; is an excellent cook and laundress, and has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—WITH A small private family, by a respectable young girl; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 157 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; has the most respectable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts, and is a good baker; would go to the country with a family for the Summer; City references. Call or address No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN OF 30, WITH four years' reference, as cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class cook and laundress; makes bread, waffles, pies, &c.; flutes, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL (ENGLISH Protestant,) as first-class cook; can furnish excellent references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS COOK in a private family in the City; would assist in the washing; good recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 East 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; will be found reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 689 6th av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH COOK, speaking English; is highly recommended for her capabilities and her good character. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN COUNTRY OR City; is an excellent baker; has best references. Call or address Protestant Cook, No. 206 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist at washing; best of reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; SHE IS A good cook and a capable washer and ironer, or general house-worker; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker; country preferred; would take charge of milk and butter; best references. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; is a Protestant; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT COMPETENT cook; private family; just returned from England; has cooked in first families the last twelve months; City or country. Call at No. 402 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 447 West 19th st., near 9th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A YOUNG English woman, with best of City reference; City or country. Address M. F., Box No. 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PASTRY COOK; UNderstands French pastry; good bread baker; cream and jellies; no objection to City or country; best of reference. Call at 217 West 28th st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK or general house-work in a small family; City or country. Call at No. 108 East 11th st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as English cook; has no objection to help with washing. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give five years' references if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 220 East 47th st., near 3d av., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY AN A1 FAMILY COOK, PROTESTANT; City or country; understands meats, poultry, and game thoroughly; also pastry, creams, ices, &c., and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—AS PLAIN COOK AND TO WASH AND iron; City or country; or to do house-work, by a neat, competent, and willing girl with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., in the store north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to the country; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing or general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 159 East 52d st., near 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of larding and boning and desserts of all kinds; Newport preferred; best City reference from last place. Apply at 14 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 234 West 28th st., Room No. 1.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTable young girl in a small private family to do general house-work; has the best of City reference from her last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 464 3d av., in the millinery store.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO GET a place for a French teacher, whom she can highly recommend, having employed her for years; she would take a position as French teacher to young ladies, or as nursery governess, being thoroughly competent to teach the rudiments of English. For reference apply to No. 30 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuits, and is a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good family cook and first-rate washer and ironer; willing and obliging; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO do house-work; baby one and a half years old; low wages expected; City or country. Call at No. 528 Newark av., near Chestnut av., Hudson City, for two days.

HOUSE-CLEANING, &c.—BY A MOST REliable and respectable young woman; wishes to go out by the day to wash iron and do house-cleaning; best references. Call at No. 115 West 46th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; is a good operator; cut and fit; all kinds of family sewing; would help with growing children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with best City references; willing to live with Catholic help; flutes, polishes, &c.; is thorough mistress of her work; willing to be otherwise useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman; is a first-class laundress, understands French fluting, box-plaiting, puffing, and polishing and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND REspectable Protestant girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; has highest testimonials as to character and capability; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; she has good references as a tidy and good worker; speaks English; does her work in superior style. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; good reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 312 East 36th st., in the store, till engaged.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; has three years' excellent City reference. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best references. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND A thorough, responsible, and trustworthy nurse, an English Protestant, whom she has known for many years; she is respectful and refined in her manners. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful Protestant woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; can be very highly recommended. To be seen for two days at No. 18 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as nurse; is able to take full charge of an infant or to take care of growing children; country preferred; three years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 375 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO speaks English perfectly; is an excellent seamstress, and used to care of children; is a very neat, tidy, pleasant girl; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge from its birth; is fully capable; no objections to the country; has excellent references from her last place. No. 224 West 17th st., third floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent nurse; will assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as wet nurse; has undoubted City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid, and waitress, for the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 217 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COMpetent person as infant's nurse; several years' experience; or would attend to a grown child; best City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL (PROTESTant) as nurse; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 785 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse with plenty of milk; good references. Call at No. 270 7th av., first floor front.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; HAS had the care of infants a number of years; can take sole charge; bring up on the bottle; would go into the country or to Europe with a family; is used to traveling; is a Protestant; can give the best of City reference. Call or address Nurse for two days, No. 208 West 32d st., near 7th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG French nursery governess or lady's companion; teaches Parisian French and German; speaks both languages perfectly; is a very good seamstress; best references. Address Miss Erma, No. 10 West 49th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMpetent girl, as nurse and chamber-maid; best of City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 45 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WET NURSE with full breast of milk. Apply at No. 454 8th av., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, as nurse; speaks German and English; good City reference. Call or address No. 225 West 53d st.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE A baby to wet-nurse or bring up on the bottle. Apply at No. 235 East 22d st., in the rear.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and plain sewer, to go to the village of Cooperstown. Call at No. 571 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WHO HAS EMployed for two years a seamstress by the day, on dress-making and family sewing, can recommend her highly, would like to find additional customers for her, in City or country. Apply at No. 72 West 47th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN THE COUNTRY, OR WOULD go as nurse to grown-up children; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 349 East 86th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR SEAMSTRESS, who is able to cut and fit and sew on the machine; will assist with chamber-work if necessary; several years' references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; would like to make a few more engagements by the week or day's work; with a dress-maker. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMpetent seamstress; accustomed to finish after a dress-maker; understands family sewing; sews nicely by hand or on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; very fond of children; or would assist with chamber-work; best City references; City or country. Call to-day at No. 136 Madison av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—UNDERSTANDS DRESSmaking and taking care of growing children, in a private family, or would do chamber-work; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 18 East 33d st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant, as family seamstress and to assist in chamber-work or take care of an invalid lady; country preferred. Apply at 166 East 33d st., corner of 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE to make a few more engagements by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, to do up-stairs work in a private family, or would do light house-work; is willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Call at 107 West 18th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or a small family's washing to do at her own house. Call at No. 136 West 49th st., back rooms.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, to take washing home. Call at No. 136 West 35th st., one flight of stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands salad dressing and the care of china and glass; is active, neat, and can furnish two years' reference from former employer. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress; understands sending in and serving the table in its highest branches; the highest testimonials given. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 West 42d st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would be willing to assist with chamber-work; three years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 157 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 12 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—No objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 488 6th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid. Apply at No. 351 5th av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; best City reference. Apply at No. 14 East 29th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, WITH good City references; not particular about wages, but wants a good home, either in City or country, for the Summer. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—AS THORough coachman and groom by a young man; is also a good gardener; can lay out grounds, set trees, plant shrubbery, do vegetable and flower gardening; six years' best reference from last place. Address M. F., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HIGHLY RECommended; several years in one City place. Call on or address J. C., No. 29 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first-class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L., or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, keep lawns, roads, and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS COACHman, whom he can recommend as being trustworthy, temperate, and obliging; lived four years in my employ; has twenty-five years' experience as coachman in this City. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., for J. T.; can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, UNMARRIED; good, steady City driver; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; strictly temperate; willing to make himself useful; highly recommended. Address B., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Apply at No. 136 West 49th st., second floor back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Englishman, who understands his business thoroughly; a good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 241 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will recommend him highly in every particular; is a careful driver, an excellent groom, neat appearance, strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE Protestant man as coachman; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; City or country; can be well recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; can milk and make himself useful; excellent references. Address P. M., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duties; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-six; thoroughly understands the proper handling and treatment of horses, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; can milk if required; strictly temperate, uses no tobacco; can be well recommended. Address D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands his business perfectly; is willing to make himself generally useful, and has the best City reference; wages, $20; City preferred. Address J. K., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and driver; is willing and respectful, sober and honest. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; is a steady and careful driver; best of references. Address H. L., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call on or address No. 419 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER MAN; SINGLE; IS A good, careful City driver; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; will be well recommended. Address M. K., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NEAT AND respectable Protestant man; is experienced and trustworthy, also of good habits; six years best City reference. Address J. B., BOX NO. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing and obliging; can furnish the best City and country references; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address No. 128 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG single man, who has the best references for character and capabilities; would accept a situation as second coachman or assistant. Call on or address J. B., at Brewster's factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; no objection to the country; has the very best reference from last employers. Call or address J. J., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; sober, trustworthy, honest; understands work in general; reference of last employer. Address T., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; City; is a good groom; best reference as to honesty and sobriety; is a nice, stylish driver. Call or address Coachman, No. 31½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; can milk and make himself useful; Address P. M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; sober and obliging; eight years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED 26 years; is a thorough green-house and out-door flower and vegetable gardener; can also bud, prune, and lay out grounds, &c., &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, speaking some English; he has good Swedish and American references; is willing; can drive and take care of horses; wages small. Call to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL EXPERIENCED single man; competent to take to take charge of greenhouse, flower, fruit, and vegetable garden. Address James Logan, Morristown Post Office, N. J.

GROOM, PLAIN GARDENER, AND USEful Man.—By an English Protestant single man, who is a good groom and can do gardening, milk, care cattle, keep roads in order, and do all kinds of work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet to an invalid gentleman.—By a Belgian, aged twenty-nine; good recommendations. Call on or address Corneille Indruk, No. 4 Hall place.

NURSE—TO A GENTLEMAN, IN TOWN OR country. Address W. B., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO PRINTERS.—A TYPO, EXPERIENCED IN job, book, newspaper, and proof-reading, desires a situation to take charge or assist; sixteen years in last position. Address JOHN GRIFFIN, Box 240 *Times* Office.

TO THOSE GOING TO EUROPE OR THE COUNTRY.—An American gentleman and wife who have met with reverse of fortune, and without children, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house during his absence; the very best of reference given. Address AID, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.—WANTED by a man and wife, the care of a house during the Summer; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED thirty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN; CAN MILK and take care of horses; the best of references. Address W. M., Box No. 263, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; only leaves on account of family going to Europe; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 145 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; can do almost any thing; very best of City reference. Address Protestant, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD CITY references as a thorough waiter; he makes excellent salads, does all his work well, is tidy and industrious; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; can furnish the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate American family; is very competent; speaks French, English, and German; references given. Call at Mr. Florentin's, locksmith, No. 100½ West 46th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer, or to make himself useful; best City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; refers to present employer, where he can be seen. Call at No. 17 West 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private American family; can speak French, English, and German. References given at M. Florentin's locksmith store, No. 100½ West 46th st.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE MAY OBTAIN A COMfortable home, with fire and lights for four months, no other compensation, by addressing "HOUSE," Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, with references.

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WANTED.—FOR THE COUNTRY A GOOD COOK, who will assist with washing and ironing; must be a good baker; Protestant preferred; City reference required. Apply to-day between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 104 East 23d st.

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WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO THE general house-work in a private family. Irish not wanted. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 210 West 10th st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. BEACH ANALYZES THE DEFENDANT'S LETTERS.

NO DOUBT ABOUT THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE LETTER OF CONTRITION—BEECHER'S CONFESSION NOT A VOLUNTARY ONE—EFFECTIVE READING OF THE LETTERS OF FEB. 7, 1871, AND OF FEBRUARY, 1872, AND THE RAGGED EDGE LETTER—DEFINITION OF THE WORD REMORSE—BEECHER COMPARED WITH DAVID—A REMARKABLE QUOTATION FROM "THE SCARLET LETTER"—WHY MRS. TILTON AND MRS. BEECHER WERE NOT CALLED AS WITNESSES.

The interest in Mr. Beach's argument continues unabated, if the crowd that gathered to hear him yesterday be any criterion. Mr. Beecher was present in the morning, but remained away in the afternoon. Mr. Shearman was absent, for the first time during the trial, a great part of the afternoon. Foreman Carpenter loudly yawned twice during the argument yesterday, so that the noise could be heard across the room. The second time Mr. Beach turned angrily at him but forebore to say anything, as Carpenter quailed under his glance and became grave instantly. Mrs. Beecher listened to Mr. Beach with attention all day. Only once was she seen to indulge in her customary expressions of disapproval. That was in the afternoon, when the speaker quoted from her husband's letter that Moulton was the best friend that God had raised up to him. Then she shook her head and smiled derisively. Tilton's counsel were all present yesterday. Frank Moulton was absent. On the judicial bench were Rev. C. E. Miller, Pastor of the Embury M. E. Church, Brooklyn; John G. Saxe, the poet; Rev. William Lawrence, Rev. Job G. Bass, George W. Tibbitts, of Troy, and Philip M. Pryor, of the Waupun *Times*. In the audience were District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing; Mr. Partridge, Woodruff & Robinson's old book-keeper, and Rev. S. H. C. Smith, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Beach fairly entered into his argument yesterday. On all sides it was conceded to be an exceedingly strong one, and its elaboration created a profound impression. He resumed his consideration of the letter of retraction, arguing that Beecher dictated it. The term "inculpating," he said, is not a woman's word. Beecher uses the same word in the letter of contrition. In the letter of recantation Mrs. Tilton speaks of the other as a letter which she "copied as her own." In the Storrs letter she says she "signed" a letter which "Beecher wrote." Beecher swears he did not mention the fact that he had obtained the letter of retraction to anybody; yet Tilton learned of it as soon as he arrived home. It was obvious that his wife gave him the information on her own voluntary impulse. Mr. Beach then quoted from Mrs. Tilton's letter of July, 1871, in which she declares herself to have been "misled by a good man." This was six months after Tilton had accused Beecher of crime. Mr. Beach asked the jury whether they had any doubt what that meant. Mr. Beach then quoted from the Griffith Gaunt letter of June 29, 1871, that she at length saw clearly her sin. In the novel, he said, Mrs. Tilton saw that she had theretofore invested her relations with Beecher with an impossible purity. Mr. Beach made much out of this letter. He read it through, inflecting all its suggestive phrases and giving to them a literal meaning, and asked whether they did not fit Tilton's story, even to the extent of his theory of his wife's moral purity. Mr. Beach then took up the West charges, arguing that Beecher persistently for four years resisted their investigation—and he "innocent;" under no special obligation to Bowen and Tilton, knowing that these charges were damaging him in the community! The jury must find a rational reason for this silence, and these struggles to stifle publicity. They could only apply to Beecher the reasons that influence the flying convict.

Mr. Beach then took up the offer of the prosecution to allow the defense to put Mrs. Tilton upon the stand. He admitted that by common law Mrs. Tilton was an incompetent witness, but he insisted that there was no disability at common law which in a civil action might not be waived, and cited an authority in support of this principle. There was no hardship in keeping Mrs. Beecher off the stand. Why was she not offered? Mr. Beach would have consented most freely to her production. Mrs. Tilton knew the truth. Had she been innocent she would have shown it on the stand with a voice that would have convinced the world. [Applause.] At 12:55 Judge Neilson ordered the usual adjournment. His Honor was suffering exceedingly all the morning from the gout. Previous to coming into court he was under the care of his physician. At 2:07 Mr. Beach started off upon the letter of contrition. Whether it be called a letter of apology or anything else, he said, is of no importance. It is to be judged by its contents. There was no difference in the color of the ink with which it was written, except such as arose from the alternate exhaustion and replenishment of the pen. The question is, "is it the language of Mr. Beecher?" When it was read to one of the most distinguished editors of New-York City, he broke out, "That's Beecher all over. As well might Shakspeare deny the authorship of *Hamlet's* soliloquy." It is not an "un-English" document. The phrase "I humble myself before you as before my God" is certainly not "Moultonish." [Laughter.] That and the next two phrases were adopted by Beecher on the stand; nor did he deny the authorship of the phrase "I even wish that I were dead." If Beecher labored under a sense of guilt, a more appropriate series of expressions could not be imagined. It was incredible that Moulton had the ability to write such a document. Had Moulton been a scoundrelly conspirator, why did he not put into the ample space at the bottom some more unequivocal expression of guilt than was contained in the letter? He had ample opportunity to do so. Mr. Beach read with great effect Beecher's letters to Moulton and Mrs. Tilton of Feb. 7, 1871. What, he asked, did Beecher mean by "this terrible emergency of *my* life," and by "his hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on *our* heads?" Mr. Beach next read extracts from the ragged edge letter of February, 1872. Why was Beecher willing to be sacrificed for Tilton? Why was he willing to "step down and out," if Moulton could see in that any benefit to Tilton and his family, if it were true that he had never addressed an impure word to Mrs. Tilton? Mr. Beecher says he was living on the sharp and ragged edge of "anxiety, remorse, fear, despair," in "the horror of a great darkness," in "the bitterness of death;" yet he says there was no adequate cause. Never was there a more significant description of the extremity of anguish; yet it is said to mean nothing. Mr. Beach quoted Noah Webster to show that the definition of remorse is "sorrow for guilt." Did not this "consummate master of the English language" know its meaning? Mr. Beach's next quotation was taken from Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, which is descriptive of the feelings of a minister who committed the crime that is charged upon Mr. Beecher, and who was penitent for it. Hawthorne's clergyman, and the sentiments he expresses, are singularly appropriate to the character and action of Beecher in this case, and this, in connection with the magnificent manner in which Mr. Beach read the story, created a profound sensation. The court here, at 4:05, adjourned until this morning.

On leaving court, Mr. Beach was again cheered by the multitude in the corridor. It is officially announced that he will not finish before Friday night, and will possibly occupy part, if not the whole, of Monday. Judge Neilson does not expect to deliver his charge before Tuesday. It will be very short.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

The jury were in their places a few minutes after 11 o'clock, and at eight minutes past Mr. Beach renewed his address as follows:

I assume, gentlemen, that the retraction we are considering was obtained from Mrs. Tilton through the influence of Mr. Beecher, and was dictated by him. She asserts it in the document which she executed the same evening, and she reiterates that declaration, as you will remember, in the letter she subsequently addressed to Dr. Storrs, at the solicitation, as it declares, of Mr. Carpenter. There are some peculiarities about the document itself, which would seem pretty clearly to indicate its origin:

"Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inculpating my friend Henry Ward Beecher."

That term "inculpating" is not a woman's word. It is rather an unusual phrase. It is more commonly used among professional men, although by no means inappropriate or unused by cultivated men under all circumstances. But it does not belong to the phraseology of the household and to the ordinary style of womanhood, and when we find in the "letter of contrition," as it is called, of Mr. Beecher, a somewhat similar phrase used, it rather suggests the probability that Mr. Beecher had something to do in framing this retraction.

Mr. Beecher, in the "letter of contrition," uses this expression:

"But others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated."

Mrs. Tilton writes—

"I gave a letter inculpating my friend Henry Ward Beecher."

Well, that is rather a singular coincidence. I said to you a while ago that we were to judge persons as much by their style of rhetoric, their ordinary form of expression, as we did by their handwriting; and Mr. Beecher has some peculiarities of language, as I think I have shown you, and when we find in one document the use of a word uncommon in female lips, and in another document attributing to Mr. Beecher the use of the same phrase, it rather supports, I think, the declaration of Mrs. Tilton that Henry Ward Beecher had dictated that document. In the reassertion of her original declaration, Mrs. Tilton says:

"He (H. W. Beecher) dictated the letter, which I copied as my own, to be used"—

Ah!

"which I copied as my own, to be used against any other accuser except my husband."

In the Storrs letter she says:

"Late the same evening Mr. B. came to me, lying very sick at the time, and filled me with distress, saying that I had ruined him, and wanted to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed the paper which he wrote to clear him in case of trial."

Now, Mr. Beecher testifies that Mrs. Tilton wrote this paper with her own hand. She did, undoubtedly, but Mr. Beecher, she says, was the author of it, and she declares it was written by Mr. Beecher, and copied by her. This suggestion has been made to me by a gentleman of intelligence, and I present it to you as one worthy of considerable reflection in connection with the production of these papers.

WHY DID BEECHER CONCEAL THE RETRACTION.

It is in proof, by Mr. Beecher himself, that when he returned from Mrs. Tilton's and Moulton's, he communicated to nobody that he had obtained this retraction. That is certain. How was it that, on that same night, on Mr. Tilton's return to his house, he learned that Mrs. Tilton had given that retraction? Moulton did not know it; Mr. Beecher had not communicated it to either Moulton or Tilton, and yet we find, on that same night, this woman, as stated by the other side, under the domination and control of her husband, making a reassertion of the original accusation. Now, the force of this consideration is not to be avoided. We must assume as certain that Mr. Beecher gave no information of the paper, and there was no other source through which Mr. Tilton could learn of its existence except Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. None of the inmates of the house were present at the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. You will remember how the apartment was deserted by Mrs. Mitchell, and it was left to the occupancy of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton alone. Is it not perfectly obvious, gentlemen, that when Mr. Tilton that night returned to his house, his wife communicated to him the fact that at the visit of Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher had extracted from her the retraction? Is it not perfectly clear that Mrs. Tilton acted upon her own voluntary impulse in giving to her husband—making this communication of what transpired in her interview with Mr. Beecher—she made a voluntary statement to her husband to protect him from the consequences of that retraction, and as explanatory of the circumstances under which she made it? Well, it seems somewhat singular that Mr. Beecher should have gone to the house of Mr. Tilton under the circumstances, without insisting that some third person should accompany him. Take his picture of the interview between him and Mr. Tilton; accept his theory, that he was perfectly innocent; that there had been no act upon his part, consciously, which produced any disturbance in the household of Mr. Tilton, or which, according to his impression, tended, in any degree, to alienate the affections of Mrs. Tilton from her husband. Why, what would have been your conduct, either of you, gentlemen, under such circumstances? Accused of a vile and degrading offense, over the signature of a lady, upon whom his artifices were said to have been exerted—he, brought face to face with the husband, holding the confession of his wife; and he the man he is represented to be, frank and able and brave, and armed at the same time with conscious innocence. Would Henry Ward Beecher, judging by your own observation and experience, under these circumstances have gone privately and alone to the bed-chamber of this sick lady and held with her a private interview and gained from her a private writing, exonerating him, and holding it secret from the very parties with whom an hour before he had been in conversation upon the very subject? What would have been the impulse of a man of like character and conscious of his entire purity? Why, he would have said to this husband: "This is a most grievous and lamentable mistake. This lady is suffering under some hallucination. I have never been guilty of this wrong; it is shocking and terrible. Go with me, Sir, to the presence of your wife; let us have an interview; let us probe and examine the motives to this declaration; let us see what are the influences, if there be any, unworthy and improper; what is the misconception under which this woman labors, inducing her to make this false accusation." Why, this would have been the language and the conduct of a great and a noble and an honorable man, as Mr. Beecher is represented to be, if he had been an innocent man. But after he had thus sought a private interview and gained this retraction, a full exoneration from the charge made against him; if he was consciously innocent; if the deep load of mortification, astonishment, and apprehension which the accusation but an hour before had thrown upon him, had been lifted, why, how gladly and cheerfully would he have gone into the presence of Theodore Tilton, and presented to him that retraction: "Here, Sir, is the declaration of your wife; you have charged me with an infamous offense; I believe that you was honest in making the charge, and that you trusted the evidence furnished to you by your wife, but with your permission I have seen her; I have appealed to her justice, her integrity, her regard for my position and character, and this is the result—a full and a complete vindication; and I ask you, Sir, to believe that I am innocent, and to retract the charge you have made."

Now, is there any doubt, gentlemen, judging of an ordinary man, and according to our ordinary conceptions of character and action—is there any doubt, if Mr. Beecher had been the character he is represented to be, and had pursued this innocent and honorable conduct he claims to have followed—is there any doubt that this would have been the prompt and the ready response which Mr. Beecher that night would have made to Theodore Tilton?

THE CHARACTER OF THE CONFESSION.

I have referred you to the testimony of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton without reading it, so far, as to the character of this confession. There was some misunderstanding between Mr. Evarts and myself in regard to the form of that evidence, he contending that there was no proof that the confession which was read by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher on that night was accompanied with any declaration or representation as to the character of the offense it charged. In an interview between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton testifies to this—Mr. Moulton was not present, I know, at the interview between Tilton and Beecher:

"Mr. Beecher told me that Mr. Tilton had told him that Elizabeth had confessed, and had read to him what either was a confession or a copy of a confession of Elizabeth of sexual intercourse between them."

There will be but little doubt now, I think, as to what the character of the confession was:

"And he told me that Theodore had told him of the reasons for sending to him the letter through Mr. Bowen."

Independent, therefore, of all other evidence, excepting as derived from the intrinsic character of the writing itself, and the testimony of Mr. Moulton, it would seem quite clear that the paper which was presented to Mr. Beecher through the mouth of Mr. Tilton contained the direct charge of an offense, which she had confessed in the July previous to her husband.

MISLED BY A GOOD MAN.

I have submitted to you several letters of Mrs. Tilton. There is a single expression—in a letter bearing date July 4, 1871, addressed to her husband, this expression occurs:

"Oh, my dear husband, may you not need the further discipline by being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man."

Ah! Mrs. Tilton making this declaration against Mr. Beecher, who stands before you with the proud assertion that he never did an act or uttered a word toward Mrs. Tilton unbecoming a Christian gentleman and Pastor! And yet in July of 1871, six months after the charge made against Beecher, this woman, in the penitence and sorrow of her spirit, writing to her husband that she had been misled by a good man! How misled? What had been the error of her life in connection with Mr. Beecher? Are not the evidences frequent throughout all this case as to its character? And when you find this reiterated declaration not only of error on her part but of temptation on the part of Mr. Beecher, have you any doubt as to the influence he exerted over her and as to the consequence of that influence?

SHE SAW CLEARLY HER SIN.

The "Griffith Gaunt" letter has been partially commented upon. That was written June 20, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—June 29.

Mr. Beach—June 29? Yes, Sir; June 29.

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: To-day, through the ministry of Catherine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly my sin."

And this woman is represented as suffering and tortured under the infamous character and the brutality of her husband. Faulty, no doubt, he was; changeable and moody, capricious, if you please, whimsical he may have been; but no woman writes a sentence like that without a consciousness that in her own life there has been a grievous fault, confession of which and reparation for which is due to her husband, whatever his character or treatment may have been. My learned friend has alluded to the character of that romance, *Griffith Gaunt*, a powerful work. Through the imagery of a great author the danger and the sin of a perverted affection improperly bestowed upon a priest of God are depicted with a power that touches the heart of an ordinary reader, whether or not he makes a personal application to him or her self. This woman read it. Her conscience was disturbed. Until then, under that spiritual delusion by which her senses and her judgment were trammeled, where, by the force of her character and her imagination she had invested her relation with Mr. Beecher with an impossible purity, in seeing even in a limited degree in this portraiture in *Griffith Gaunt* the horrid offense and consequences of such a departure from fidelity and honor, this woman was led to make the expression, to declare the confession that at last she had come to a realization of her misconception of herself and of Mr. Beecher. Now it was not necessary for the purpose of awakening any such reflections, arousing the conscience to a true conception of moral offense, that the particular crime or sin of which she had been guilty was portrayed in this work brought under her knowledge. Ah! gentlemen, this conscience of ours acts very singularly sometimes. Hardened, covered, screened as it may be by the delusions of a mistaken casuistry or by false principles of morality or virtue, yet it is sure to speak out sometime. And you have seen—nay, gentlemen, you who are Christians in practice and act as well as profession—you know by what slight and inconsiderable circumstances sometimes, one under the consciousness of sin is awakened to the enormity of his offense; the prattle of a child, a single sentence casually read, the merest circumstance—will sometimes stir the convictions of the conscience and produce that change of heart and character and that reformation which constitutes conversion. You know this to be so. It is the common history of our kind, and it is the means by which that still, small voice, an echo of God's spirit, speaks its lessons to the soul of man.

"It was when I knew that I was loved, to suffer it to grow into a passion."

Ah! Mr. Beecher says he extended to this lady only parental affection and respect; that by no art, no seduction, by no manifestation of undue affection, did he ever seek to control the heart of this woman. And yet she declares:

"It was when I knew that I was loved, to suffer it to grow into a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly an absorbing love. But it appeared to me in such a false light. That the love I felt and received"—

Received!

"could harm no one, not even you, I have believed unfalteringly until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the heavenly vision dawned upon me. I see now, as never before, the wrong I have done you, and hasten immediately to ask your pardon, with a penitence so sincere that henceforth you may trust me implicitly."

Now, see how it confirms the narrative of Mr. Tilton, that Mrs. Tilton, while making the confession of her sin with Henry Ward Beecher, yet in the very act of confession maintained her purity, telling him that Beecher was a grand man, a godly man; that he understood better the principles of morality and virtue, and that he taught her that there was no sin or impurity in the act; that it was but a natural expression of the love which they innocently bore to each other; the expression upon her part that her offense consisted not in the act itself, but in the concealment of the act, in that life of duplicity and deception which she was living as toward her husband; she thought there was no sin in this trinity—imitation and reflection of the Godhead. She indulged the strange notion that these three persons could be united by identity of interest and feeling and communion, exalted to that spiritual eminence above earthly passion and carnal pollution, and indulge all their identical, common, and spontaneous desires without any infringement of the law of God or the law of morality. But the painting of Charles Reade opened her mind and her conscience, and she comes, in this letter of June, 1871, to declare that a heavenly vision has dawned upon her; that the sentiments and convictions implanted in her mind by Beecher had come to appear to her in their just and common repugnance; and she confesses to her husband not only her sin, but the delusion from which she had but just recovered in regard to it.

"And hasten immediately to ask your pardon, with a penitence so sincere that henceforth, if reason remain, you may trust me implicitly. Oh, my dear Theo., though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my own integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me."

Yes, I will preserve them in the future; I have sacrificed them in the past, misled by a good man, falsely taught by his deceptive and solemn casuistry and teachings; but at last I am awakened; I confess my sin in penitence and sorrow; I make the confession, and, with the true devotion of a woman's heart, hereafter I will be true to you.

"Bless God with me for Catharine Gaunt, and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence. Yes. Now I feel quite prepared to renew my marriage vow with you, to keep it as the Saviour requireth, who looketh at the eye and heart."

Renew the marriage vow, and keep it as the Saviour requireth, in the heart, with integrity and purity, not alone by outward devotion, but by consecration of the spirit and body, to the husband to whom that vow was originally given.

MRS. TILTON AS A WITNESS AGAINST BEECHER.

I recur, gentlemen, for a single moment to this letter to Dr. Storrs. We are not now examining alone the question of adultery—sexual intercourse—we are also inquiring whether Henry Ward Beecher, in his relation of his connection with this woman, was a truthful man. He denied all impropriety; he not only denied impure solicitation, but he purged himself of a shadow of a taint. He was a pious and holy Pastor, never wandering from his duty; never, under any temptation, indulging the slightest sensuality; never striving to win the love of this woman. He says she was pure; that she had conceived, to be sure, an extravagant and improper affection for him, as he thought at first, but on the stand he did not believe even that. He says he was artfully and insidiously led into the conviction, false, that Mrs. Tilton had bestowed her affections upon him. For three—four years, he admits that he labored under that mistaken opinion, but after all it was a delusion, and the affections of this woman, according to his professions, never wandered from the person of her husband. What does she say about it—this woman exalted in her Christian character by Henry Ward Beecher here; he, perfectly familiar with all her qualities of mind and heart; he, seeing the contradictions in which he betrayed her; he, knowing the weakness of her resolutions in his presence? He yet declares that she is a lady in whose conscience and in whose truth this jury may confide. I present her as a witness against him upon that important issue which he has made of her entire purity and freedom from offense. In July, 1870—

"Prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Henry Ward Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implies."

Who is to be believed? Mrs. Tilton making this declaration against her Pastor and the man she confessedly adored; or is it Mr. Beecher, testifying under all the circumstances, under all the oppression, under all the temptation which surrounds him upon this trial.

"Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of the conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in order that Mr. B.—Mr. Beecher—might know exactly what I had said to my husband. I wrote a brief statement—I have forgotten in what form—which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher."

Then follows—

"Late the same evening Mr. Beecher came."

And so forth, as I have read to you.

"In this instance, as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband and on the side of Mr. Beecher. So in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband, I wrote an explanation under my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. Beecher the statement which I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and now holds it. This ends my connection with the case.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

P. S.—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Carpenter, that it may be shown confidentially to Dr. Storrs and other friends with whom my husband and I are consulting."

The denial of Mrs. Tilton has been commented upon. In December, 1872, just after this Storrs letter, she writes:

"MR. MOULTON—MY DEAR FRIEND: For my husband's sake, and my children's sake, I hereby testify with all my woman's soul that I am innocent of the crime of impure conduct alleged against me.

I have been to my husband a true wife. In his love I wish to live and die. My early affection for him still burns with its maiden flame; all the more for what he has borne for my sake, both private and public wrongs."

While making this declaration still admitting the wrongs her husband had suffered.

"His plan is to keep back scandals long ago threatened against me; I never approved, and the result shows it unavailing. But few would have risked so much as he has sacrificed for others, ever since the conspiracy began against him two years ago.

Having had power to strike others, he has forborne to do it, and allowed himself to be injured instead. No wound to me is so great as the impression that he is among my accusers. I bless him every day for his faith in me, which swerves not, and for standing my champion against all accusers."

What was the faith of Theodore Tilton? For two years, then, he had been as against Beecher making these accusations openly, so far as made openly, a charge of improper solicitation, but whenever the vows of intimate friendship and trust appealed to him upon his truth and honor, he was always saying that that was not the full revelation, that he could not tell the whole truth. What a testimony this is to the suffering patience and the heroic advocacy of Theodore Tilton of his wife, and how it opens a light which breaks upon the whole narrative this man gives of his course of conduct in regard to his wife and Mr. Beecher! In its hidden and implied sentiment, in its suggestion meeting at every point the theory presented by the evidence of Mr. Tilton, and oh, how emphatically and lovingly it rejects the imputation that he was conspiring against his friend and former Pastor, and through a shameless and brutal conspiracy endeavoring to destroy the man he honored still and respected! Well, there was another denial from Mr. Beecher at the same time.

"I solemnly deny the scandalous charges made against me and Elizabeth R. Tilton. Especially and emphatically I deny that there has been any criminal intercourse, or any color of a reason for such a charge. My acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton has inspired me with the highest esteem for her modesty, propriety, and womanly graces. I authorize her or her husband and children to make use of this declaration, and I desire to state in addition that Mr. Tilton, during the whole of this shameful scandal, has uniformly spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and has shown to me the highest proofs of his friendship."

Written Dec. 29, 1872. This is the man now scandalized and abused. Mr. Beecher in one breath admitting that when he first made the charge against him he made it honestly and sincerely, and in the next charging him as a conspirator, perjurer, and blackmailer. Now, what originated this:

"I told him [Mr. Beecher] the reason why I had published it."

That is, the letter to the "complaining friend," of which he says that it was got up in conjunction with Mrs. Tilton for the purpose of meeting the charges which were then afloat, but that in its publication it excited, what he says, were ugly comments in the papers, which affected Mrs. Tilton.

"I told him [Mr. Beecher] the reason why I had published it—thinking it would conduce to peace—but that Mrs. Tilton had been so greatly disturbed by the comments which that card elicited that she asked me whether it would not be possible to deny the whole story out and out; and she suggested—and this I communicated to Mr. Beecher—that the true policy ought to have been in the beginning to have denied the story; that we were all foolish for not having denied it, and that, though time had elapsed, it was not yet too late to deny it; and she wanted to write a denial on her own account, and wanted Mr. Beecher to co-operate in that denial; I told her that anything that she wanted done she might do on her own responsibility, and I think on the 28th of December—

Mr. Evarts—You related all this to Mr. Beecher as what you had told her?

Yes, Sir; on the 28th or 29th of December she wrote a card, which I produced to Mr. Beecher, and in producing it I said to him that it was her request that he should write a similar card of denial; this interview was at Mr. Moulton's house; I think"—

And so forth. That was the origin of these cards—a denial produced as a matter of policy, for the purpose of stifling the agitation of this scandal, which unexpectedly had been raised from the publication of a letter "To a Complaining Friend."

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL CONFESSION.

And you perceive, gentlemen, these denials were only ten days after the statement or letter which Mrs. Tilton had written to Dr. Storrs, for the purpose of appealing to the judgment and advice of that gentleman, under the miserable circumstances in which this family was situated. Vociferous complaint has been made that this paper, this original statement of Mrs. Tilton, was destroyed, and gentlemen tell us that if that paper was present to speak for itself, why it would throw quite an immense flood of light upon this controversy. How more light than we have now? If it had not made the charge of adultery, it would throw neither light nor darkness upon this case, because I have endeavored to maintain that it was not an occasion which necessarily required a specification and the precise offense, being merely a letter in the sense of an introduction; but if it was here, and contained the charge of adultery, how much better would we be off? The same charge would be made of subjugation of the husband, and intimidation and control upon his part. The Investigating Committee and my learned friends upon the other side would make the same imputations against this lady that they have made. Any declaration of hers would reflect no greater light upon this case and its issue than the numerous declarations and the accumulated evidence which is presented. But was it unreasonable—*unreasonable* that that paper should be destroyed by Mrs. Tilton? You remember on the next day, or a day or two after, she wrote to Moulton beseeching that that—the subsequent instrument which she gave—should be destroyed; and is it wonderful—*is it wonderful*—that a woman making a charge against herself, under the circumstances which accompanied this charge, should be desirous to suppress it? And if it only made the charge that Henry Ward Beecher addressed to her improper solicitations, which she had rejected and repulsed, what was the occasion of her great anxiety for its return and destruction? That was honorable to her. She, a frail woman, confessing her love for Henry Ward Beecher, when he, in his imperious and majestic power, endeavored through his solicitations to lead her to baseness and impurity, she rejected them, and, firm in her womanly dignity and purity, withstood the allurements of the tempter. Why should she want such a paper destroyed? Why should she destroy it with her own hands? But if it contained what it is alleged to have contained, what Mr. Beecher, according to the testimony of Mr. Moulton, declared it contained, you can well conceive that it would be an agony to this woman that that paper should be perpetuated hereafter, under circumstances which she could not anticipate. Perhaps when she was resting quietly in her grave it would be revived and reproduced to the dishonor of her memory and to the shame of her children. And what harm did it do to Mr. Beecher? Admit that Mr. Moulton promised to keep them together. He did keep them until immediately after the tripartite covenant—that covenant to which these letters of Theodore Tilton were attached under the certificate of Bowen and Beecher and Tilton for the very purpose of perpetuating the charges which had been made by Bowen against Mr. Beecher. But when that instrument, designed to be private and secret, not intended for publication or circulation, was entered into under the peculiar and solemn circumstances which accompanied its execution; when it seemed to be a pacification of all the difficulties between these men, except this single trouble between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, which stood unaffected by it; when there was an apparent declaration of confidence and friendship between all these men, and the clouds of disgrace and infamy seemed to be scattering, was not the situation changed? Might not Mr. Moulton, with great propriety, surrender this confession to the importunities of Mrs. Tilton? Ought he not to have considered her womanly anxiety and tears? Was there any need of preserving it under these new circumstances of happy conciliation and friendship; and what harm did it do to Mr. Beecher? This confession and his confession were to be kept together, as they say and as we agree. The confession of Mrs. Tilton was surrendered to her and destroyed, but Mr. Moulton preserved the retraction. It was the retraction and confession which were to be kept together.

Mr. Evarts—The paper destroyed and the retraction.

Mr. Beach—Yes; the paper destroyed and the retraction were the papers that were to be kept together. Why did Mr. Moulton act unfairly, keeping the retraction, keeping the paper which Mr. Beecher said was the instrument which was to form his defense, and protecting and producing it here for his use? Was he unfriendly and faithless to Mr. Beecher? If he intended to destroy evidence, to expose Mr. Beecher to the terror of an unprotected assault, would he not have destroyed the retraction? What means this outcry of my friends upon the other side against Mr. Moulton for surrendering this paper, which was the paper of accusation, and preserving the contradictory instrument which was a retraction of the charge and a full vindication, if it was to be taken in its full scope and effect, of Mr. Beecher? There was no dishonor in it, gentlemen. There was no want of fidelity on the part of Mr. Moulton to Mr. Beecher. There was not the slightest taint of unfairness about it. It was a duty rendered to a woman under circumstances which demanded from an honorable man its performance, and in doing it he was careful to preserve his integrity and faithfulness toward Mr. Beecher.

THE ADULTERY CONFESSED TO MRS. BRADSHAW AND OTHERS.

It appears, gentlemen, that the adultery which was confessed by Mrs. Tilton to her husband in July, 1870, was disclosed to Mrs. Bradshaw some thirty days after, in August, 1870, as appears from the charges of Mr. West. The third specification of the charges presented against Bowen and against Tilton for an assault upon the character of Mr. Beecher, is in these words:

"*Third*—At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw in Thompson's Dining-rooms, in Clinton street, on or about the 3d of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered that a criminal intimacy existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, 1872, referring to the above conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher."

This was a charge presented to the proper officials of Mr. Beecher's church. Mr. West, in 1871, I think, directed to Mr. Beecher a letter, in which he apprised Mr. Beecher that scandalous charges had been made against him by Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen, and he, as a Christian communicant and a Deacon of that church, deemed it his duty to present charges against those persons. This subject convulsed Plymouth Church; there was no peace; there has been no peace in Plymouth Church from that hour to this, and it is the excuse which Mr. Beecher gives for ultimately, in June or July, 1874, bringing the whole matter before the Investigating Committee. But, then, from the very moment that Mr. West presented these charges, until June, 1874, Mr. Beecher persistently and laboriously resisted their investigation. Theodore Tilton stood upon the record as having made against him the charge of adultery, and to a worthy and pious communicant of his own church. Sincere and honest Christians in that church saw the necessity of vindication. Bowen, then a communicant, Bowen now a communicant; Theodore Tilton ostensibly connected with the church, and yet these two men thus arraigned by a responsible member of the church, upon an explicit charge of this character, are sheltered by Henry Ward Beecher, and every movement toward investigation suppressed by his great power. And he innocent. He under no relations of especial friendship or obligation toward Mr. Bowen or toward Mr. Tilton. He knowing that these scandalous charges were rife in the community, and were soiling his Christian character, and reducing his pastoral influence. He unconscious of offense. Nay, proud and grand in his asserted innocence. He gathering about him all the power and influence of a devoted congregation, with the exception of a few who could not submit to these scandalous imputations. He seeing all the pernicious consequences flowing and to flow from this uncontradicted imputation upon his character, and sensible of his innocence, and never prosecuting an inquiry, but stamping it under his feet. Well, it requires a great stretch of human credulity. It assumes an overthrow and reversal of those principles and instincts of our common nature and of all motives to human action, to believe that this man, under these circumstances, could have rested quietly under this dishonoring charge.

WHY WAS BEECHER LABORING TO STIFLE INVESTIGATION?

There was something beneath this accusation—there was some influence, some torturing apprehension, some secret conviction of guilt, which bid this man be still and suffer, which led him to bear all the darkness and the shadow which was gathering around his great and fair name. Can you account for it otherwise? Can you give to law and to the great world a reason why Henry Ward Beecher was not only silent then, but scheming and contriving and laboring to stifle investigation? You must account for it. We are to judge this man according to our knowledge of men and our knowledge of his own character and his own position; and when we find him acting the part of a guilty contriver and schemer against all examination of the disgraceful charge against himself—shrinking and slinking from the light of proof and truth—we must impute to him the ordinary motives which belong to a fugitive criminal. Well, this, too, was told, as I have before said, to Oliver Johnson, and he on the stand, no question put to him, though a witness for the defendant, on the subject. The same Summer it was communicated to Mrs. Morse, as the evidence shows. In 1870 it was communicated to Mr. Joseph H. Richards, the brother of this woman. The direct and unqualified charge made to her brother, a Christian man and gentleman, of a confession made by his sister of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher. And yet we are told that that man when he appeared before the Investigating Committee refused to speak upon the subject. Theodore Tilton proves the communication to him, and when he is upon the stand our friends upon the other side have no inclination to ask him the question whether in the year 1870 that charge against his sister was made to him. We could not ask it; our mouths were closed. But if Tilton be this conspirator and liar and base calumniator of his wife and his Pastor, when that reliable gentleman was upon the stand, and governed by every motive which could animate a brother's heart to speak in vindication of his sister, and to contradict the slanderer of her name, why didn't they ask him? And if he could bear favorable testimony, why was his mouth shut before the Investigating Committee? No antagonist to appear against him, before a favorable tribunal, the chosen friends of Mr. Beecher. Why should he hesitate, if he could, to give a brother's testimony in favor of a sister's slandered fame? Why, gentlemen, are all these considerations to be overlooked? Is the unblushing confidence and bold assertions and blatant oratory of my learned adversaries to overcome all these evidences, this gathering of circumstances—aye, those circumstances which the Providence of God ever scatters around the path of the guilty—are these circumstances to be all disregarded, and this man in his borrowed robes of purity and innocence, from his great position—this potentate of the pulpit—is he to overturn our judgments and all rules by which they are to be guided under the law? [Applause.]

WHY WAS NOT MRS. TILTON CALLED BY THE DEFENSE?

If this confession was so harmless, if it imputed no guilt, it is a little remarkable that Mrs. Tilton, as I have said, should be so anxious to destroy it, and it is a little singular—a little singular—that these persons implicated should not at once have been ready with a prompt denial of the accusation.

If your Honor please, an allusion has been made to the offer submitted to our friends upon the other side and to your Honor by which we consented that Mrs. Tilton should appear as a witness on behalf of the defense if they chose to call her, withdrawing all objections upon our part. It is contended by Mr. Evarts as follows:

"Now, gentlemen, there have been two persons whom the law excludes as witnesses, and yet who, from their relation to this party as wife and this party defendant as wife, would no doubt in matters of detail—in matters of substance, perhaps—be possessed of knowledge that would disclose the truth. But the law inexorably has excluded them both. Mr. Beecher must lose all the confirmation of his wife's intimate and private knowledge, who is the practical and careful preserver of the dates and facts and knowledge in memory of all difficulties attendant upon her husband, to which she could be a witness. Mrs. Tilton, equally excluded in the law, is under even a greater disability. If the absolute exclusion could have been overridden by statute, as in respect to the husband it is supposed to have been done—that is, the exclusion of all matters that passed by confidence between husband and wife. And yet my learned friends, entirely aware of both of these rules of law; first, the absolute exclusion of the wife, Mrs. Tilton, and second, her exclusion from testifying as to what passed privately between herself and her husband, in any of the long intercourse of their lives, have chosen to put themselves upon a forensic demonstration after our case was closed, that if we wished to call Mrs. Tilton to make our case stronger against them, they would not object. Well, gentlemen, if they thought that Mrs. Tilton's evidence would be agreeable to them, the way for the lawyers to do an honest and straightforward thing in that behalf was to call her themselves, and put upon us, not an exhibitory responsibility, but an actual responsibility, of saying that we objected, as she was the plaintiff's wife, and he knows all about her, and she, if you will believe him, has been the source, and, on the evidence, has frequently been made the means of making, to be sure, not a charge of adultery, but of improper solicitations."

And so forth. Now, we are very well aware, your Honor, that in a statute removing all disability of witnesses, an enabling statute in all its provisions, making the wife and husband competent for and against each other, excludes the operation of the statute in specified cases, including a case of this character—an action of crim. con. There is no absolute declaration of disability in that statute. The disability exists at common law, and not by express statutory provision, as I think my friend improperly assumes. But we admit that by the common law Mrs. Tilton is an incompetent witness in this case, either for or against her husband. But I insist to your Honor that that is an incapacity which may be waived by the parties. I insist that there is no disability attaching to any witness, under any circumstances, which, in a civil case between parties, cannot be waived. Why, Sir, we are taught that statutory rights may be waived by a party. We are taught that constitutional privileges may be waived in a civil action, either by express act or by a failure in the ordinary line of the administration of justice to object, to claim the privilege to assert the right. And what is there in the condition of these parties, in the attitude of this question of capacity, what is there to prevent this lady from being a witness if both the parties consent that she shall be? The question of evidence, Sir, is not under the control of the court except under the objection and insistance of the parties. We may present a confession, we may give a stipulation to the opposite party, admit facts or waive any of the rules of evidence, formed, it is true, for the ascertainment of truth, but the ascertainment of truth with reference to the particular parties to whom, against whom, and for whom the investigation is produced. And if the husband and Mr. Beecher should agree that the wife of either might be produced upon this stand, there is no power in the court or in the law to exclude them.

MRS. TILTON'S EVIDENCE COULD HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

Why, it is ruled, Sir, that although it is the policy of the law to exclude confidential communications as between husband and wife, they may be introduced, by the consent of the parties to be affected in the conduct of a private action involving private rights, and private rights alone; public policy does not interfere to control the manner of its conduct. Every party has a right to assert or to waive his claim and his privileges whenever and however he pleases, and the law cannot command his course.

Now, Sir, in the case of The People vs. Sanders, in 3 Hun, page 16, which was the case of a common law certiorari to review a conviction against a defendant as being a disorderly person, it appeared that upon the trial of the relator on that charge his wife was examined as a witness against him, and that was made one of the grounds upon which he attempted, through this process, to reverse the conviction.

The Court—The objection not having been taken below.

Mr. Beach—The objection not having been taken below, the court held that it furnished no reason for reversal of the conviction.

Now, Sir, if the argument of the learned gentleman is sound, if the disability rests exclusively upon the idea of public policy, upon a declaration or rule, whether by statute or at common law, so positive and explicit that it cannot be disregarded by the will of the parties, it is perfectly apparent that this decision must have been otherwise. If the law says absolutely and inexorably, as the counsel says, that the wife shall not be a witness for or against her husband, why, then, if she is introduced and it is the violation of a public policy, which is wrong, of course the court, upholding public policy, protecting public interest, guarding it from the concessions and the privileges of parties, will declare against any judgment founded upon such a violation. But, says the gentleman, this was a forensic exhibition. If it please your Honor, it was at the close of the case of the defendant that the offer to consent to the introduction of Mrs. Tilton was made. We were not certain whether or not she would be offered before we made any such proposition. Indeed, Sir, I may say truthfully that we expected—expected, under all the declamation which had been made by counsel as to the hardship of her exclusion, and when they ventured to claim that she was the real party in interest in this case—why we supposed that they would offer her in vindication of her own rights and in defense of her own name and interest. If she was substantially a party, and if her rights were to be at all affected by this judgment, there was great plausibility and appearance of right and justice in the claim that she should be a witness. We waited patiently, Sir, until they concluded their case and then made the proposition, which they rejected, to receive her as a witness if they chose to present her. "Ah! but," says the gentleman, "if you had conducted in an honest and honorable way you would have produced her yourself." Well, that, your Honor, is altogether too absurd and unreasonable for comment. With this lady standing in the relation she did, consorting with those she did, evincing her tendencies and her feelings as she did, it is somewhat unreasonable to ask that Mr. Tilton should have introduced her as a witness and thus put himself in a position where he could not by cross-examination or contradiction test the truth and the sincerity of her testimony, governed as we supposed it would be by the same influence and the same sentiments which have withdrawn her from our protection and association.

And again, says the gentleman, "It is a great hardship that Mrs. Beecher should be excluded." Why did not they offer her, Sir? The question was never presented to us. My own judgment, Sir, would have been, if it had been presented, to allow that lady to take the stand. I am in favor, Sir, in this case of full investigation, and I have no professional zeal in this case which leads me to cover up the truth. I have no desire for a result in this case which would govern any decision I may make in regard to the propriety of evidence offered. And it is perfectly plain that, so far as the materialities of this case are concerned, the evidence of Mrs. Beecher could be of no essential moment, yet I would have been very glad to have heard what she, under a cross-examination, might have said in regard to various aspects of this investigation. Why was not Mrs. Tilton called? You must consider that question. They were free to call her; with our consent the law permitted it. She has a glorious spirit as a woman, says Henry Ward Beecher; she is pure and white as those two men believe and swear. He thinks—that is my client—that she sinned without fault. Mr. Beecher believes that she never had a temptation to sin, much less a fall beneath it. She knows the truth. If she be innocent, if her written and oral declarations be lies, if Henry Ward Beecher never did address to her base and impure solicitations; aye, if he did not defile her body, that woman, thus exalted upon that stand, with a voice that would have penetrated the conscience of the world, could have declared his and her innocence. [Applause.]

The Court—Gentlemen, this won't do.

Mr. Beach—Gentlemen, there is no escape from this argument. The subtle sophistry and the legal errors of my learned friend cannot diminish its moral force, and I repeat again with emphasis, in the hope that it will impress upon the judgment and conscience of each of these jurymen, why was not Elizabeth R. Tilton permitted to tell you all that her conscience would permit her to say? Now, let me read to you, gentlemen, what the teachings of the law have been upon that subject:

"The conduct of a party in omitting to produce that evidence in the elucidation of the subject matter in dispute which is within his power, and which rests peculiarly within his own knowledge, frequently affords an occasion for presumptions against him, since it raises a strong suspicion that such evidence, if adduced, would operate to his prejudice."

"Where a party being apprised of the evidence to be adduced against him has the means of explanation or refutation in his power, if the charge or claim against him be unfounded and does not explain or refute that evidence, the strongest presumption arises that the charge is true or the claim well founded. It would be contrary to all experience of human nature and conduct to come to any other conclusion."

Now, consider the condition of things—Mr. Tilton swearing that his wife confessed adultery to him with Henry Ward Beecher, swearing that on the 30th of December he communicated to Henry Ward Beecher the fact of that confession charging adultery, Beecher denying it and limiting it to improper solicitations, and Mrs. Tilton made a competent witness on behalf of Henry Ward Beecher, to contradict the fact that either she made such confession or that there was criminality between herself and Mr. Beecher, and they failing to present her, you would not call upon us to do it. We were accusing, we were asserting, we had given proof of our accusation and assertion—it rested upon them to contradict. They strove to do it by their client; they failed to do it by the witness whose testimony would have exerted a profound, even a conclusive, influence upon that issue. Ah, gentlemen, can you not see the reason when you find upon this evidence the proof that the fact that this confession had been communicated to various parties—to Richards, to Bradshaw, to Mrs. Emma Moulton, and to others—Florence Tilton—I don't know whether that is in evidence, but when you see from the proof that the fact of that confession had been thus communicated to various respectable and responsible persons, do you not see the reason why Elizabeth R. Tilton was not produced as a witness, and why, in the presence and the solemnity of this occasion, and with the sanction of an appeal to her Maker, she dared not stand as a witness and deny what she had so often solemnly asserted? I assume, gentlemen, that under this rather brief and hasty consideration of the confession of Mrs. Tilton you will believe that it was one of adultery, and a confession of adultery communicated to Mr. Beecher and deriving its force and sentiments from the recognition and verity which he gave it. Next we are to consider the confession of Mr. Beecher. Have you got that here, Mr. Morris?

Mr. Morris—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Not here?

Mr. Morris—No, Sir; it is printed.

Mr. Beach—I know it is printed. Never mind, Sir; it is of no consequence.

BEECHER HAS ADMITTED THE ADULTERY.

We assert that by a variety of oral and written declarations, by a course of conduct inexplicable except upon that assumption, Mr. Beecher has over and over again admitted the fact of his improper connection with Mrs. Tilton. We do not rest it alone upon oral testimony; we confirm it by the ordinary evidence of a written confession and declaration, and these two sources of evidence mutually support each other. Neither of them is to be considered independently and separately. They are co-operating means of proof. They are different sources of light conjoining to one focus and to one point. If you choose to call them in one department they are circumstances surrounding positive and direct proof and sustaining it, upholding them. We must consider them not only in their respective but in their collective character, and as I have again and again said, we must consider them as coming from a man with the peculiarities of Henry Ward Beecher. We must try him by himself; by his acknowledged qualities; by his temperament, his disposition, his impulses, his inwardness.

Now, Tilton and Moulton and Mrs. Moulton swear that Mr. Beecher admitted adultery. Woodruff and Moulton and Tilton swear that adultery was the charge made to Tracy, who assumed to represent Mr. Beecher. I do not stop now to read the evidence. If either of these witnesses—Tilton or Moulton or Mrs. Moulton—is to be credited in this case; if their collective evidence, fortifying each other, and every part of it is to be received as true by this jury, Mr. Beecher is a guilty, forsworn man. And it is necessary, in the first place, to examine, passing over the oral evidence—to examine this letter of apology, or contrition, as it is called.

(To the Court.)—It is suggested, your Honor, that I should be in the midst of considering this instrument.

Judge Neilson.—Yes. I should like to have you take a recess now.

A recess was then ordered until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Beach, resuming his argument, said: In commenting upon this letter of apology and contrition—whatever designation may be given to it—Mr. Evarts remarked that it was originally called a letter of apology, and that in the Bacon letter and elsewhere Mr. Tilton had spoken of it as a letter of apology—in my judgment no significance is due to the particular appellation attached to this paper, whether it is called a letter of apology or a letter of contrition; its character is to be determined by its contents. It might very appropriately be called either. Mr. Shearman, when this instrument was produced, ventured to intimate that it had been prepared with different ink, rather conveying the imputation that it had been an entirely fabricated document, written under circumstances, from the fact of the difference in ink and the style of punctuation, which would suggest the idea of fraudulent fabrication. That has not been urged by the argument of either of my learned friends. It could not be, because it is very apparent that those differences in the ink were caused by the exhaustion of the pen, or by circumstances which very often occur in the course of writing. It is pretty plain that Mr. Moulton did not have either a very good pen or very fluent ink, but rather thick and dark. But there is no pretense of any such characteristic now about this document. The important question arising upon the evidence regarding this paper is, whether it is the production of Mr. Beecher, whether it really expressed his sentiments at the time it was drawn by Mr. Moulton. And you remember the general circumstances, as narrated by both Mr. Beecher and Mr. Moulton, under which it was written. By the statements of both, Mr. Beecher was profoundly moved from some cause or other not important just now to consider, his whole being was disturbed and agitated. He was expressing himself in the most emotional manner. He was grieving and sorrowing over something. His heart was unreservedly poured out in the extremest manner of regret, if not of penitence. He represents that Mr. Moulton was making a memorandum of the conversation, or of his utterances, for the purpose of submitting—communicating, in some form—to Mr. Tilton, as expressive of the feelings and sentiments of Mr. Beecher toward Mr. Tilton in regard to the subject, of some character, which was disturbing these parties. Mr. Moulton swears to you that he drafted this writing from the expressions made by Mr. Beecher, at the time, inditing his language, writing it under his dictation. Well, there is no serious disparity between the two witnesses in this respect. Whether this was written in the strict sense of dictation—that is, word by word, as it fell immediately from the lips of Mr. Beecher—or whether it was an accurate representation of his language as it was caught by Mr. Moulton at the time, is not of very great importance. The question is, is it the language of Mr. Beecher? It is said that this paper is not good English, that a great master of language, a perfect linguist like Mr. Beecher, would not have produced a document of that character. Well, this paper has excited very extensive comments, here not only, but elsewhere. In imitation of my learned friend, Mr. Porter, I may say that when that instrument, or its copy, was read to one of the most cultivated and distinguished of the editors of the City of New-York, he broke out with the exclamation: "That is Beecher; it is Beecher all over. Shakespeare might as well deny the authorship of the soliloquy of Hamlet, as Beecher to deny that paper." Well, now, we have different conceptions, all of us, of the power and grace of language. Mr. Porter thinks it an awkward, un-English document, neither lofty in sentiment nor powerful in expression. But, personally, I differ with him, and I think I have the opinion of the educated world with me upon that subject. I want your opinion, if I can get it.

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble himself before him"—

Mr. Fullerton—"Myself."

Mr. Beach—H'm?

Mr. Fullerton—"Humble myself."

Mr. Beach—I said so.

"And I humble myself before him as I do before my God."

Well, there is not much Moultonism in that. [Laughter.] This man who is represented as an egregious sinner—this heathen, as they say, not only in profession but in practice, if he was originating a document of this character, it is not very probable that he would have opened it with such an expression of intense sorrow and humility:

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

Well, that Mr. Beecher admits. He adopts that expression; he says that he undoubtedly expressed his sorrow, and undoubtedly in some form expressed a desire for the forgiveness of Mr. Tilton. So the substance of this instrument so far is Mr. Beecher's.

"I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache."

Well, that is not denied by Mr. Beecher.

"I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead."

Well, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Beecher also admitted that he might have used that expression—a wish for death.

"Others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated."

Inculpated!

"All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child lying there and praying with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgressions of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that He may put it in the heart of her husband to forgive me.

I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence."

Now imagine Henry Ward Beecher oppressed

with a sense of guilt, accused and conscious of an offense against his nature and character, and expressing all the emotions which would be awakened in a nature like his when contemplating the baseness of his offense and the consequences which had fallen upon the heel of discovery and publicity. Can you conceive—is there a man in this assembly who can conceive a more appropriate declaration to be addressed to the man he had wronged than that letter of contrition—more natural in its sentiment, more forcible in every word, in every phrase and sentence, than that paper? No man need be ashamed of it. And if Moulton is the literary sham and pretender he is represented to be by Mr. Porter, is it conceivable that he could originate and draft a document of that character? Give him his true qualities as a cultivated gentleman, as Mr. Beecher swears he was, a man of literary taste, not accustomed to literary writing or literary address—he was not, at least, a prayerful man; he was a little profane in his expressions, according to the evidence; he was a bold, active, aggressive worker in the affairs and struggles of life—would he have written such a document as that in his best estate? Would it not have been more concise, business-like, practical—not dealing in that exalted sentiment, that fervor of religious expression which breathe from every paragraph of that document? Well, if Mr. Moulton be a conspirator; if that letter never was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Beecher, or read by him; if in careless confidence he attached to it the certificate of his name under the declaration that it was delivered in trust to Moulton, and there being plenty of space between the writing in the body of this instrument and Mr. Beecher's name; if Mr. Moulton was the depraved and arrant scoundrel, so faithless and malignant toward Mr. Beecher, why did not he put into the letter something more unequivocal and distinct and substantial? Why did not he so fashion it as to meet these imputed purposes and to gratify this imputed spirit of rascality and meanness? And so you see, looking at the circumstances surrounding the paper; judging from its composition; from its style of thought and its mode of expression, and the probabilities arising from the character of the two parties, you perceive that that was obviously the thought, sentiment, expression—of Henry Ward Beecher.

THE GRAMMATICAL ERRORS.

It is said it is badly punctuated. Well, whose fault was that? Not Mr. Beecher's. Mr. Beecher didn't punctuate it. It didn't result from the dictation of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher didn't tell Moulton to put a comma here and a period there. In the trouble of his soul and heart and feeling he was bursting out with these expressions of sorrow, these declarations of kindness and purpose; he didn't stop to give any directions to Moulton except by this outpouring of his feelings; and in the haste of transferring the language of Mr. Beecher to writing, it is not singular at all that Mr. Moulton should even have forgotten, if he knew, the rules of punctuation. Oh, well, says Mr. Porter, there is a change, an alteration in it. The word "can't," I believe, was written where it should be "can." A "t" was improperly attached to the word. Well, that is not the fault of Mr. Beecher. It is the error of the writer. Mr. Beecher says that he is a difficult man to report. Well, Mr. Moulton probably, therefore, was pretty busily engaged in reducing this instrument to writing, and in the hurry—in the possible agitation of the moment, under this outburst of feeling upon the part of Mr. Beecher, these errors are by no means singular; they do not detract at all from the force of the declaration of Mr. Moulton that it was written from the dictation of Mr. Beecher. Well, Mr. Porter says again, it is the first time in the history of correspondence—epistolary correspondence—that a gentleman has directed a letter to himself, and he thinks it a striking singularity—improbability—that Mr. Moulton, writing at the dictation of Mr. Beecher, should have headed this letter with an address, "To my dear friend Moulton." Well, did it not strike my friend that that was an argument that could be retorted upon him with considerable force? If this was not the letter of Mr. Beecher addressed to Moulton, if it was the letter of Moulton to himself, or a memorandum, would Mr. Moulton have been guilty of the folly of addressing it to himself? Indulge the suspicions of my learned friends, and the accusations against Moulton, that this in any sense or for any purpose is a fabricated document, the authorship of which did not belong to Mr. Beecher, would Mr. Moulton have headed it with an address to himself? But regarding it as he represents it to be; as a production of his own, intended to influence the heart and the tendencies of Theodore Tilton, addressed through Moulton to be submitted to Tilton, the opening of the letter is appropriate and proper, and accords with that situation of things. "In trust with F. D. Moulton." "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." Why, what have you given to Moulton in confidence, Mr. Beecher? His memorandum made at his own suggestion, for his own purpose; not your words, not your own production; nothing you are responsible for. If it be true, as you say, that you told Moulton that he could make a memorandum for himself, and use it himself, why does Mr. Beecher assume to say this paper, with this writing, with these sentiments and thoughts, "I trust to you, Mr. Moulton, in confidence." And can he now disclaim the proprietorship of the instrument? Can he say, It is not my paper; I disown it? After making this solemn declaration that he intrusted it as belonging to himself, as something which he gave in his own right and by his own property title to Mr. Moulton in confidence? And for what? To keep. For whom? For Mr. Beecher. And the stupid proposition is made that Mr. Beecher confides to Mr. Moulton a hasty and unauthoritative memorandum Moulton himself makes, which belongs to him and which he has the power and the right to use as he chooses. Beecher assumes to commit it to Moulton in confidence as his, Beecher's, paper, to be preserved for him; his title not being disputed to it. I do not perceive that this paper is at all ungrammatical in its expression, in the construction of its sentences. It is suggested by my associate that that accusation was brought against it. I do not know how I can repel that idea any more forcibly than by simply reading the document. There is no inaccuracy of expression; there is no violation of any rule of grammar with which I am acquainted, and which I can perceive.

BEECHER QUOTED AGAINST HIMSELF.

I am handed an extract from the "Lecture-room Talks" of Mr. Beecher, in which he speaks of certain conditions of the mind and of the emotions which lead to extravagant and hasty, sometimes unconsidered expressions. He quotes from the Bible the language of an ancient patriarch:

"Is it right for us to go to God with that spirit which Jacob exhibited when he wrestled with the angel and said 'I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.'"

This is not the language of every day. It was the crisis of the patriarch's life, and he was kindled to an ecstacy of feeling. When the mind is roused up as his was, it chooses its own language. There are crises in every man's life, of distress and of ecstatic desire, in which the soul mounts up and employs language that could not ordinarily be employed.

"When the soul is in battle it seizes anything for a shaft and lets it fly; and when a man is in anguish and agony and is impleading God he does not stand on grammar or words. But when a man in an ordinary key of feeling brings down this language of paroxysmal moments"—

That word occurring again—

"this language of paroxysmal moments and employs it, it is wrong, of course."

That was just the condition of mind in which Mr. Beecher was at the time, so graphically explained by him in this quotation, and there is an extravagance and an intensity of language and expression in this document which marks it not only as his own, conforming to his style of expression, but as appropriate to the condition in which he happened to be.

There are certain other indications in this paper which appear to identify it:

"All my thoughts are running toward my friends, toward the poor child there and praying with her folded hands."

Mr. Morris—Lying, Mr. Beach.

"Lying there and praying with her folded hands."

In the statement of Mr. Beecher describing the scene he uses language I think still more expressive and pathetic:

"Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands on her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer."

Is there any doubt but the same lips uttered these two witnesses? The identity of idea, the characteristics of expression, show the same conception of the condition and appearance of Mrs. Tilton at the time he confessed to her. I am not certain, gentlemen. Mr. Morris, can't you furnish me with that paper?

Mr. Abbott handed him the reference.

Mr. Beach—I propose to refer you to the declarations of Mr. Beecher in his statement made before the committee, given in evidence, which recognizes this letter of apology. Speaking of the interview between Mr. Moulton and himself, he says:

"To a mutual friend I poured out my soul like water. I did not measure words; I took upon myself immeasurable blame. I wished him to convey to Mr. Tilton in language overcharged with feeling my profound regrets and apologies. The apology was ample; the reconciliation was made. Kind and social relations were for a time continued."

Now, that I submit is a substantial adoption of this instrument, of the existence of which my learned friend certainly was informed, and he regards it as an apology that he made there to Mr. Moulton and to Mr. Tilton. He again, in this letter of June 1, 1873, alluding to the tripartite agreement, says:

"The agreement was made"—

It is addressed to Mr. Moulton—the letter—

"The agreement was made after my letter through you was written."

That is this letter of Jan. 1, confessedly; it is no other. Mr. Beecher asserts that it is his letter through Moulton to Tilton. That day, 1873, Mr. Beecher did not pretend to dispute the authorship of this letter. He recognized it as his own, asserted it as his own, rested upon it as the expression of his own feelings toward Mr. Tilton, and which, in the aspect in which he was here regarding it, should have been and was satisfactory to Mr. Tilton. Again, in the evidence of Mrs. Moulton, after he had left the room, Mrs. Moulton says:

"I said, 'Mr. Beecher, do you know what Mr. Tilton has promised in the *Eagle* to-night?' He said 'No, I do not.' I said, 'He has promised to give to the public a statement of the facts in this case in ten days; if he publishes that statement, it will ruin you.' He said, 'I think not;' but, I said, 'He will publish your letter of confession.' He said, 'I have never made any confession in writing.' I said, 'That letter given to Mr. Moulton in confidence.' 'Well, he said, if that letter is published it is a breach of confidence on the part of Frank—if he publishes that letter.'"

Still recorded as accepted by Mr. Beecher as his own letter. In the testimony of Mr. Tilton he represents Mr. Beecher to have said to him when the project of publishing cards was suggested:

"But it will be idle for me to deny this story, leaving you at liberty at any time to publish my letter through Mr. Moulton."

And I can refer to other passages in the evidence, and other occasions, upon which this letter has been adopted by Mr. Beecher as his own.

THE OPERATIONS OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Evarts ridicules the idea of a confession. He says criminals never confess; it is against nature to make a confession. He recognizes none of the influences and the operations of the human conscience; he disregards the whole experience of the world. In answer to his argument it may be sufficient to say that this was not a volunteer confession—a first and primary disclosure of his own guilt by Mr. Beecher. He was confronted with the evidence, against which he could not stand. What was his policy? Why, confession, an appeal to charity, and forgiveness. It was not a bold and manly denial, an assertion of his innocence, but it was an effort of a consciously guilty man in the presence of accusation to pacify the accuser and avoid the charge. But, gentlemen, how often is it in our observation of human nature as connected with confessed criminals that they are driven by a harrowing anxiety and agony of their own hearts to pour out a confession of guilt. Who shall control the operations of conscience? Who shall comprehend all the mysteries of Divine Providence? Who shall tell how His spirit works upon the guilty heart, bringing to it conviction of sin and driving it by the piercing tortures of remorse and sorrow to open confession? Mr. Webster, in the speech referred to by my learned friend in a quotation from it, upon the trial of Knapp for the murder of Joseph White, most emphatically speaks of this operation of the power of conscience in describing the movements, the writhings, the distortions of a criminal under the power and force of his own convictions. Of course, it is an address applicable in this case as in the example of a man charged with murder, and after speaking of the direction of every eye and every thought upon the occasion of the murder and the detection of the offender, he says:

"Meantime, the guilty soul cannot keep its own secret. It is false to itself, or rather it feels the irresistible impulse of conscience to be true to itself. It labors under its guilty position, and knows not what to do with it. The human heart was not made for the residence of such an inhabitant; it finds itself preyed on by the torment which it dares not to acknowledge to God or to man. Its secret is devouring it, and it asks no sympathy or assistance from either heaven or earth. The secret which the murderer possesses soon comes to possess him; and, like the evil spirits of which we read, it overcomes him and leads him whithersoever it will. He feels it beating at his heart, rising to his throat, and demanding disclosure. He thinks the whole world sees it in his face, reads it in his eyes, and almost hears it working in the very silence of his thoughts. It has become his master. It betrays his discretion, it breaks down his courage, it conquers his prudence. When suspicions from without begin to embarrass him and the net of circumstances to entangle him, the fatal secret struggles with still greater violence to burst forth. It must be confessed—it will be confessed; there is no refuge from confession but suicide, and suicide is confession."

Well, how does the doctrine of my learned friend Mr. Evarts stand against this portraiture of nature by the great orator of America, and founded upon his vast knowledge of human nature? We have some prominent teachings from a higher source than Mr. Webster in regard to the tendencies and operations of the human conscience. St. Paul recommends confession. "Confess your faults," is his injunction, and did he misapprehend human nature? Did he think, with Mr. Evarts, that it is contrary not only to human nature but to human experience, for men to confess their faults and crimes? And in that parable of the Prodigal Son, intended to express the duty of repentance and reform, the contrite wandering son is made to say, "I will arise and go to my father and say, 'Father, I have sinned before heaven and in thy sight.'" It is the teaching of Scripture; it is the teaching of nature; it is the teaching of human experience.

THE APPEAL MADE UNDER THE ASSURANCE OF FORGIVENESS.

But, gentlemen, I recall your attention again to the idea that Mr. Beecher was not making a sudden and a new confession or revelation of his fault. He was doing it not only in the presence of the accusation but in the presence of conclusive evidence. And it was the natural—the *natural* result—sequence of the transactions of Dec. 30; it was the obvious thing the man was bound to do for his own protection, for the salvation of the family he would otherwise have destroyed. Look at the condition of things, and on what was the obvious policy which an honorable and a wise man would adopt under such circumstances. Mrs. Tilton declaring to her husband, with her faith pledged to the avoidance of publicity; Mr. Beecher, bowed and suffering beneath the discovery of his offense, tendering to the wronged husband his contrition and remorse, and his prayer for forgiveness, confessing, without reserve, to the whole extent of his sin, and yet appealing to his charity, cunningly suggesting that there are other hearts that must suffer; that it is the sick and the afflicted and the wronged wife, lying with her folded hands, white as marble, as if in a trance—she too must suffer. These three spirits all concurring in the idea of silence, what should the offender do but make just such a declaration of his sins, of his contrition; just such an appeal as this, not only to the interests, but to the Christianity and the magnanimity of the man he had wronged. And it is done, gentlemen, it is done under the assurance made by the most intimate friend of the parties, that that would secure the forgiveness and the kindness of Theodore Tilton. That is the plea addressed by Moulton to Beecher at the time this instrument was dictated. Addressed to an angry husband when, as Mr. Beecher says in his statement, he supposed and believed, from the tempestuous anger of Mr. Tilton, that the accusation was to be pressed, and he was to be chased to public exposure. Now, it concurs with all these circumstances; it harmonizes with the condition of things and the condition of the parties at the time. See how this construction is confirmed by other productions of Mr. Beecher. In the letter of Feb. 7, 1871—two letters—one to Moulton and the other to Mrs. Tilton, on that day:

FEB. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. MOULTON: I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a man on a sick bed *ought* to relish. I wish I had more like it, and that I could send you one every day, not as a repayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid—not even by love, which I give you freely.

Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have also proved yourself Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from heaven on three unhappy creatures that more need a friend than these?

Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are we three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by your kind mediation Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again: Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?

I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me? Of course, I can never speak with her again, except with his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best. My earnest longing is to see her in the full sympathy of her nature at rest in him, and to see him once more trusting her, and loving her with even a better than the old love. I am always sad in such thoughts. Is there any way out of this night? May not a day star arise?

Truly yours always, with trust and love,

(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Then the letter to Mrs. Tilton:

THE TERRIBLE EMERGENCY OF HIS LIFE.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me (Mr. Moulton) has proved, above all friends that ever I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life—

Mr. Beecher had been guilty of no offense, according to his own consciousness and oath. What was there to harm Mr. Beecher? Why did he fear church investigation? What was there in all the surroundings of this transaction—its positiveness—that could trouble Mr. Beecher, if he was so purely innocent as he represents himself to be? True, according to his idea, he had unconsciously won the affections of Mrs. Tilton, but nothing had come from it. There had been nothing but the most ordinary friendly intimacy, according to Mr. Beecher. There had been no vulgar relations between them. There had not been anything beyond those ordinary civilities of friendship and pastoral regard that Mr. Beecher was accustomed to tender to the members of his church. What created this most terrible emergency in the life of Mr. Beecher? And why does he write to Mrs. Tilton, the alleged victim of his lust, that Mr. Moulton had been to him his best and ablest and willingest friend to help him in this "terrible emergency of my life." Now, gentlemen, please consider, this is a voluntary and free expression of Mr. Beecher, and contrast it with the self-representation he gives:

"His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our head."

This is written to Mrs. Tilton, not to Mr. Tilton. It is a storm, he says, to that woman rising in this "most terrible emergency of my life." It is a storm Moulton has tied up which was ready to burst on your head and mine. That is the sense of this letter. That is its expression substantially. Why does Mr. Beecher, on the 7th of February, 1871, after these interviews of December, 1870, and the apology of Jan. 1, 1871—pray answer me, gentlemen, in all the solemnity and all the candor of your judgment—what was it at that date which induced Henry Ward Beecher to write that story of his peril and that gratitude to the friend who had protected him and his confederate from the storm ready to burst on them? Who was it that tied it up? Who was it that intervened; who was it that suppressed all these tendencies to exposure? It was Francis D. Moulton; and he tells you what the storm was, what the emergency was, which extracted from this great soul this expression, at once of fear and gratitude.

"I am not the less disposed to trust him from finding that he has your welfare most deeply and tenderly at heart. You have no friend (Theodore excepted) who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with so much delicacy and honor. I beseech of you, if my wishes have yet any influence, let my deliberate judgment in this matter weigh with you. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if he thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended. But is there no future?—no wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate, and bless you, Theodore, and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end; you believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hands, and there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. *Will you return it to me by his hands?* I am very earnest in this wish for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage."

Well, why not? Why did Mr. Beecher say that a letter like this, addressed to Mrs. Tilton, ought to be returned to him, and not be subjected to a chance of miscarriage? If there was no hidden meaning, if there was no implied confession, if it expressed no improper, no unjust sentiments, why should Mr. Beecher, in this single instance, be desirous of suppressing his own declaration? Everything about these letters, gentlemen, speaks the condition of the man and are eloquent declarations of the character of his offense.

WHY WAS BEECHER WILLING TO BE SACRIFICED?

We come down to February, 1872. I will not trouble you with the reading just now of this entire letter; but there are expressions in it which reveal the true condition of things:

"My vacation was profitable. I came back hoping that the bitterness of death was passed; but T's troubles brought back the cloud with even severer suffering. But chronic evils require chronic remedies. If my destruction would place him, Theodore, all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything will be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. He, Elizabeth, and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view, I could desire the sacrifice on my part."

I have constantly to call your attention to the character of this man and his position in connection with declarations of this character and of similar import. Why did Mr. Beecher in 1872 declare that he was willing to be sacrificed for the benefit of Theodore Tilton?—that he was willing to step down and out from his high position and his pulpit, if Moulton could see that that was to produce safety to Mr. Tilton and his family? Assume Mr. Beecher to be the man that he declares himself to be, conscious of no offense, never addressing an impure thought or proposition to the wife of his friend, yet dwelling in this bitterness of death with the horror of a great darkness over him, willing to step down from his glorious altitude as the greatest preacher of the day, conscious of his great powers and his ennobling influence, feeling past achievements and their glory and benefit, and conscious that the future was full of the same career of glory and of benefaction to his fellow man—that man offering to step down from his pulpit, abandon his great mission, offer himself, a ready and willing sacrifice, if Theodore Tilton can be helped, Elizabeth can be saved, and her children protected—protected from a dishonoring and withering blight. I cannot, gentlemen, elaborate a topic of this character; I cannot make it more emphatic, more appealing to all the sympathies and the sentiments of our being than the mere expression itself, connected with your recollection of the character of this defendant, and the circumstances by which he was surrounded. I shall come to speak by and by of an idea which he presents of interference in the family relation, of the devices of Bowen, of the unconscious winning of the affections of Mrs. Tilton—suppose it all to be true, what was there in it that caused this great preacher to tender himself as a sacrifice for a woman who had, unsought, bestowed her affections upon him, to satisfy the wrongs of advice to a separation which was never followed, to repair the injuries produced by advice to Bowen, which came after the injury had been produced? And this is the only apology and excuse which is presented to this solemn offer of sacrifice by Mr. Beecher. He proceeds:

BEECHER'S BITTER ANGUISH.

"Nothing can possibly be so bad as this horror of a great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter-faced than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, yet to put on all an appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer."

"Remorse," "despair," "horror of a great darkness," "bitterness of death;" in this condition this man was dwelling and suffering. And yet he says there was no adequate cause for it—"I have done nothing; it was true when I looked up to Mrs. Moulton and said to her, 'Mrs. Moulton, I am a good man.'" Is it conceivable, gentlemen? Are we to adopt any such theory in regard to the conduct of Mr. Beecher, and these declarations coming from a great minister, from a master of our language, from a teacher in all the ways of human nature, with thirty years of experience in the discipline and control of the human mind and culture of the human heart. This man dwelling in the "darkness" of spirit, on the "ragged edge" of despair and remorse, and yet sinless! Why, did you ever consider the force of that expression, "to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer?" Never was there a more pathetic and appealing description of human sorrow and human spirit-suffering. It was an excess of feeling, a prostration of soul, an acknowledgment of bitter anguish, emotion, never uttered by human heart in words of more appealing significance and power. And yet they meant nothing. Uttered in the progress of this transaction, expressive of its condition, descriptive of the relations of these parties to each other, characteristic of what it was, we are yet to be told, when we come to an examination of it, that it is senseless and unmeaning. Mr. Webster defines remorse to be "the keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt, compunction of conscience for a crime committed." When we speak of remorse, we speak of it as sorrow for crime. Philosophers, poets, orators, teachers, all use it in that sense. Such is its legitimate meaning, used by a scholar—by an acknowledged master in the use of terms.

A PARALLEL CASE—BEECHER AND KING DAVID.

I think I have had at least, gentlemen, a half-dozen letters from prominent persons from all sections of the land desiring me to draw attention to the similarity—a parallel supposed to exist between the case of David in his treatment of Uriah and his wife, and the expression of his penitence, and the manner in which his confession was made, and the poetic and expressive song of David over this, his offense, in his Psalms. Well, here, gentlemen, allow me to say that I am endeavoring to shorten and abridge my argument. It has been most enormously extended, and very unexpectedly to me, and I feel painfully that I am trespassing very considerably upon the time of the court, and against the ideas which I entertained as to the character of the argument which would be submitted to you on the part of the plaintiff. I hoped and believed that in the course of a couple and possibly three days I might have presented to you that argument, and I have this apology, that the able and learned addresses of my adversaries present so many topics for consideration which it was concluded I could not, without disrespect for them and possible injury to my cause, omit to consider, that I have been led into a line and extent of discussion that is afflicting me, and I am very sorry to perceive that it is oppressive to you. But I am urged by my associates and my client not, by the abridgement of my scheme of argument to lessen what may, does appear to them, its force, and although I am determined not to follow out to the extent of their wishes the course of thought which had occurred to me originally, yet you must pardon me for troubling you with a little of detail upon topics which we suppose to be important, because, gentlemen, so much time was spent by me in attempting to answer the addresses of my learned friends, that I have reserved but little time to myself for the presentation of suggestions which appear to me to be pertinent in the first instance. Therefore I read David or Samuel; it is done to gratify Christian ministers, Christian men. They think—the Christian mind of this country thinks—that something should be said in this case, that what should be said ought to be exemplified by some proof derived from the writings and teachings of Mr. Beecher. The Christian world, I believe, think that something should be said to disabuse all minds of the idea that this man, however great, however grand in his intellectual attributes, is not a useful or distinguished public teacher of morals and religion. And I am determined to say it, however unwillingly, and however disagreeable it may be to my own personal feelings. Yet it is due to the character of this case that this man who appears upon the witness-stand in single and open defiance to the three oaths of respectable witnesses, in opposition to his own declarations and confessions, and to his hostility to all the circumstances which surround this transaction—that this man should be taught that no pride of place, that no conspicuousness of character, that no grand or great intellectual and physical qualities, can enable him to overturn the rules of law and evidence, and to consign to infamy numbers of our most respectable citizens. Now, Samuel says:

David's Sin Concerning Uriah.

1. And it came to pass, after the year was expired, at the time when kings go forth *to battle*, that David sent Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel; and they destroyed the children of Ammon, and besieged Rabbah. But David tarried still at Jerusalem.

2 And it came to pass in an eveningtide, that David arose from off his bed, and walked upon the roof of the king's house: and from the roof he saw a woman washing herself; and the woman *was* very beautiful to look upon.

3 And David sent and inquired after the woman. And *one* said, *Is* not this Bath-sheba, the daughter of Eliam, the wife of Uriah the Hittite?

4 And David sent messengers and took her; and she came in unto him, and he lay with her; for she was purified from her uncleanness: and she returned unto her house.

* * * * * * * *

14 And it came to pass in the morning, that David wrote a letter to Joab, and sent *it* by the hand of Uriah.

15 And he wrote in the letter, saying, Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die.

16 And it came to pass, when Joab observed the city, that he assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men *were*.

17 And the men of the city went out, and fought with Joab: and there fell *some* of the people of the servants of David; and Uriah the Hittite died also.

18 Then Joab sent and told David all the things concerning the war:

19 And charged the messenger, saying, When thou hast made an end of telling the matters of the war unto the King,

20 And if so be that the King's wrath arise, and he say unto thee, Wherefore approached ye so nigh unto the city when ye did fight? knew ye not that they would shoot from the wall?

21 Who smote Abimelech the son of Jerubbesheth? did not a woman cast a piece of a millstone upon him from the wall, that he died in Thebez? why went ye so nigh the wall? then say thou, Thy servant Uriah the Hittite is dead also.

22 So the messenger went, and came and showed David all that Joab had sent him for.

* * * * * * * *

26 And when the wife of Uriah heard that Uriah her husband was dead, she mourned for her husband.

27. And when the mourning was past, David sent and fetched her to his house, and she became his wife, and bare him a son. But the thing that David had done displeased the Lord.

Now, in the thirty-second Psalm David speaks of the effect of remorse, I do not think any more poetically or expressively than Mr. Beecher:

"2. Blessed is the man unto whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity, and in whose spirit there is no guile.

3. When I kept silence my bones waxed old through my roaring all the day long.

4. For day and night thy hand was heavy upon me: my moisture is turned into the drought of Summer."

In the fifty-first Psalm David, with his great poetical talent, addresses his prayers of remorse and contrition to God, and it is said in the heading to the psalm—it is addressed—

"To the chief Musician, a Psalm of David, when Nathan the prophet came unto him, after he had gone in to Bath-sheba."

Nathan the prophet reproached him with his sin, imprecating the Divine vengeance upon him:

"1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness; according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

2. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity and cleanse me from my sin.

3. For I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin *is* ever before me.

4. Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned and done *this* evil in Thy sight; that Thou mightest be justified when Thou speakest *and* be clear when Thou judgest.

5. Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me.

6. Behold, Thou desirest truth in the inward parts; and in the hidden *part* Thou shalt make me to know wisdom."

Mr. Beecher was familiar with that; he knew the history of David, and Uriah and Bath-sheba; he had often read with admiration this psalm of David, so beautiful and expressive of a Godly repentance, of that condition of soul which recognizes its own impurity and stretches out its hands to God for forgiveness, and mercy and love, and preached from that psalm, to enforce the duties taught by that psalm, and press upon humanity the example of David. In the same spirit, I believe, gentlemen, it was with the same sense of contrite and repentant guilt that Mr. Beecher wrote these words of pitiful agony and remorse. He did not use them unmeaningly; he was speaking from that condition of emotion which disregards expression, yet uttering in the intensest language the emotions burning, and boiling, and scorching in the awakened nature of a guilty man; and he cries out in the bitterness of death, looking through the horror of a great darkness to the pacified and forgiving countenance of a God, and confessing to him not only his suffering, but his despair and remorse, that which ever accompanies the outspoken heart of a convicted and contrite sinner. Oh! haven't you seen hearts like that rising on the first convictions of sin, struggling with its consciousness, its despair and remorse, and have you not seen it when the forgiveness of God has beamed upon it, with smiles lighting up in the inexpressible joy of a redeemed and forgiven soul? Yes, Sir, you have; so have we all. This experience passed through, and it explains not only the despair and remorse he felt when the occurrence of his offense was first made known to him and when its pitiful and long train of consequences was opened to his sensibility, and by and by you will see him with a load lifted from his heart, rising up in the joy and the gladness of a forgiven man, and appearing here and appearing there and appearing yonder, Sunday after Sunday, the blithest and the grandest man in all creation. But there is this difference between David and Mr. Beecher. It was not enough that David was penitent toward his Redeemer; it was not enough that he confessed his sin to his Father and Judge—he confessed it before man, and I think that is one of the conditions of an honest and effective confession; for the guilty and convicted sinner who dares not confess his sin before man has not risen to that exaltation of being which entitles him to the forgiveness of his Maker. There is the fault—there is what this pure Christian spirit Mrs. Moulton pressed upon him. I believe you have repented, Mr. Beecher; I believe you have reformed, but your duty to God and to humanity is to confess to your church; hide not your sin; live not in this duplicity and deceit: confess and you shall be forgiven, and even in the eye of man you shall be redeemed from the filthiness of your offense. Now, I think that a revelation is contained in one of Mr. Beecher's sermons. The first volume of his sermons, is it here?

BYRON ON REMORSE.

A brief quotation from Byron's poem, "The Giaour," will convey, as I think, a more vivid idea of that feeling of remorse which Mr. Beecher expresses than almost anything else in the English language:

"The mind that broods o'er guilty woes
Is like the scorpion girt by fire,
In circle narrowing as it glows,
The flames around their captive close,
Till inly searched by thousand throes,
And maddening in her ire,
One sad and sole relief she knows,
The sting she nourished for her foes,
Whose venom never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang, and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain;
So do the dark in soul expire,
Or live like scorpion girt by fire;
So writhes the mind Remorse hath riven,
Unfit for earth, undoom'd for heaven,
Darkness above, despair beneath,
Around it flame, within it death!"

This was the condition of Henry Ward Beecher. It is not overpainted. A little more poetic in its rhythm and expression, but yet no more intense or descriptive than the language of Henry Ward Beecher.

AN APPROPRIATE QUOTATION.

Very many of you—probably all of my learned friends—have read Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, which represents a seduction by a minister, of a member of his congregation, and the judgment passed upon her in the early puritanic days by the elders and deacons, and in the beautiful language of Mr. Hawthorne, expressing the feelings of that conscientious and godly minister in all outward appearance. Yes, conscientious and godly, although he had sinned, for he had repented, which seems to me exceedingly appropriate to the condition of Mr. Beecher:

"While thus suffering under bodily disease, and gnawed and tortured by some black trouble of the soul, and given over to the machinations of his deadliest enemy, the Rev. Mr. Dimmesdale had achieved a brilliant popularity in his sacred office. He won it, indeed, in great part by his sorrows. His intellectual gifts, his moral perceptions, his power of experiencing and communicating emotion, were kept in a state of preternatural activity by the prick and anguish of his daily life. His fame, though still on its upward slope, already overshadowed the soberer reputations of his fellow-clergymen, eminent as several of them were. There were scholars among them who had spent more years in acquiring abstruse lore connected with the divine profession than Mr. Dimmesdale had lived, and who might well, therefore, be more profoundly versed in such solid and valuable attainments than their youthful brother. There were men, too, of a sturdier texture of mind than his, and endowed with a far greater share of shrewd, hard, iron or granite understanding, which, duly mingled with a fair proportion of doctrinal ingredient, constitutes a highly respectable, efficacious and unamiable variety of the clerical species. There were others again, true saintly fathers, whose faculties had been elaborated by weary toil among their books, and by patient thought, and etherealized, moreover, by spiritual communications with the better world, into which their purity of life had almost introduced these holy personages, with their garments of mortality still clinging to them. All that they lacked was the gift that descended upon the chosen disciples at Pentecost in tongues of flame, symbolizing, it would seem, not the power of speech in foreign and unknown languages, but that of addressing the whole human brotherhood in the heart's native language."

And so on, depicting, I think very clearly, the intellectual character and the eminent professional position attained by Mr. Beecher. But there was an interview between this minister, so gifted and so sad, with Hester Prynne, his victim:

"After a while, the minister fixed his eyes on Hester Prynne's.

'Hester,' said he, 'hast thou found peace?'

She smiled drearily, looking down upon her bosom"—

—which contained the scarlet letter A, signifying adulteress, which, by the sentence of the Church, she was always to her grave to carry, exposed prominently upon her bosom.

"She smiled drearily, looking down upon her bosom, 'Hast thou?' she asked.

'None!—nothing but despair!' He answered. 'What else could I look for, being what I am, and leading such a life as mine? Were I an atheist—a man devoid of conscience—a wretch with coarse and brutal instincts—I might have found peace, long ere now. Nay, I never should have lost it! But, as matters stand with my soul, whatever of good capacity there originally was in me, all of God's gifts that were the choicest have become the ministers of spiritual torment. Hester, I am most miserable!'

'The people reverence thee,' said Hester. 'And surely thou workest good among them! Doth this bring thee no comfort?'

'More misery, Hester! only the more misery!' answered the clergyman, with a bitter smile. 'As concerns the good which I may appear to do, I have no faith in it. It must needs be a delusion. What can a ruined soul, like mine, effect toward the redemption of other souls?—or a polluted soul toward their purification? And as for the people's reverence, would that it were turned to scorn and hatred! Canst thou deem it, Hester, a consolation that I must stand up in my pulpit, and meet so many eyes turned upward to my face, as if the light of heaven were beaming from it?—must see my flock hungry for the truth, and listening to my words as if a tongue of Pentecost were speaking—and then look inward and discern the black reality of what they idolize? I have laughed, in bitterness and agony of heart, at the contrast between what I seem and what I am! And Satan laughs at it!'

'You wrong yourself in this,' said Hester, gently. 'You have deeply and sorely repented. Your sin is left behind you, in the days long past. Your present life is not less holy, in very truth, than it seems in people's eyes. Is there no reality in the penitence thus sealed and witnessed by good works? And wherefore should it not bring you peace?'

'No, Hester, no!' replied the clergyman. 'There is no substance in it. It is cold and dead, and can do nothing for me! Of penance, I have had enough! Of penitence, there has been none! Else I should long ago have thrown off these garments of mock holiness, and shown myself to mankind as they will see me at the judgment-seat. Happy are you, Hester, that wear the scarlet letter openly upon your bosom! Mine burns in secret! Thou little knowest what a relief it is, after the torment of a seven-years' cheat, to look into an eye that recognizes me for what I am.'"

Aye, Henry Ward Beecher said, when he looked into the eye of Emma Moulton:

"Had I one friend, or were it my worst enemy, to whom, when sickened with the praises of all other men, I could daily betake myself, and be known as the vilest of all sinners, methinks my soul might keep itself alive thereby. Even thus much of truth would ease me. But now it is all falsehood, all emptiness, all death!"

And that is just the difference between the repentance of Henry Ward Beecher and David. Penitent and repentant toward God, but timid and defiant and lying toward men. That is not the penitence that saves. It may cheat and delude the heart upon which it operates, it may soothe it to a temporary peace, but it is not that sort of tranquillity which springs from a deep and a soul-felt contrition, from an outspoken and irrepressible sense of anguish born of guilt and created by a truthful repentance toward God. This, then, is the remorse Henry Ward Beecher felt, and it would seem as if, with the prophetic eye of genius, Hawthorne had painted the experience of Henry Ward Beecher. Ah, yes; friends may say to him, "The people reverence thee. Hast thou not repented? Art thou not reclaiming wandering souls?" And his answer in the language of his letter is, "Ah, I have repented. I am great. I stand before the world magnificent in my great qualities and my great achievements; but, after all, it is all emptiness and bitterness and death. The bitterness of death is on me, the horror of a great darkness envelops my soul, my whole business is tortured upon the ragged edge of remorse and despair!" And we, when this great man, so gifted and so glorious in all the outer attributes of manhood, is forced to break out in this outcry of a penitent and convicted soul, we are to attribute to it no significance—we are to believe it founded upon no self-consciousness, the mere emotional and hysterical outbreak of an uneven and a badly-balanced nature; and a jury and a court and the world are to hold the great man and the great minister who utters such words of contrition and addresses such prayers of suffering and for mercy to his God, and to the man he has offended, still innocent and guiltless?"

The court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

A FEW "CHOICE SPECIMENS OF BLACKGUARDISM" FROM JUDGE PORTER'S SPEECH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose to you a few choice specimens which I have culled from Judge Porter's speech, which you may perhaps think interesting enough to present to your readers. They read very forcibly when seen in close juxtaposition.

Yours, truly, CRITIC.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 10, 1875.

THEODORE TILTON.

Adulterer; libeler; villian; beggar; traitor; defrauder; snake; mendicant; assassin; maligner; dastard; deceiver; seducer; free-lover; debauchee; liar, *ad infinitum;* perjurer, *ad infinitum;* conspirator, *ad infinitum;* black-mailer, *ad infinitum;* pretended cuckold; double-tongued liar; perjured liar; beast on earth; sham man; base; malicious; foul; licentious; adulterous; lascivious; lustful; treacherous; impudent; foul and infamous; selfish, heartless, and depraved; shortsighted and shallow; addicted to lying and deception; unholy, wicked libeler; treacherous and perjured accuser; of a hollow and theatric nature; man of vindictive malice; forger and fabricator; deliberate and cunning perjurer; slippery and unreliable; his malignity, his cupidity, his revenge; suborned his wife; meditated murder; his unscrupulous craft; his fiendish malice; in the lowest depth of degradation; cuckold husband; plumes himself on his cunning; with the cunning, subtlety, and malice of a fiend; his stratagems, his fraud, and his conspiracy; his half-drunken brain; his stilted display; of terrible power of hate; his self-glorifying and swaggering strain; writes for dress-parade; nobody can trust him; &c.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Villain; braggart; pretender; coward; perjurer, *ad infinitum;* liar, *ad infinitum;* black-mailer, *ad infinitum;* conspirator, *ad infinitum;* Judas Iscariot; dishonest; treacherous; dangerous; plausible and cunning; vile and dastardly; false and treacherous; restless intriguant; an oily witness; struts in borrowed plumage; calm, cold-blooded, and treacherous; full of hate and malignity; his slimy treachery; his oily tongue; his "panel" game; his malignant animosity; of a low order of moral instinct; capable of black and contemptible infamy; his idle bravado; of plausible and unscrupulous cunning; cultivator of the art of lying and deceit; who has sworn in the spirit of a fiend; would have been a murderer, but that his neck feared the noose; his fitting home is in the lowest haunts of vice, &c., &c.

TILTON AND MOULTON.

Two liars; mean shams; conspirators; scoundrels; women smashers; swindlers, conspirators, and perjurers; forgers and fabricators; atrocious and foul conspirators; little, base, contemptible men; hollow, treacherous, false; cowardly and base; close as interlocked snakes, &c.

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Spy; Joe Richards, *the bastard;* stabs his sister under the fifth rib; makes a theatrical exhibition of himself; stealing up softly from behind to stab his sister in the back.

A. B. MARTIN.

Tilton's spy; fawner; eavesdropper; miserable spy; false swearer, &c.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RESOLUTIONS INSTITUTING PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CONTROLLER—OTHER BUSINESS.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Neilson in the chair. The report of the City Superintendent of Schools showed the number of pupils enrolled to be 110,196, of which the average attendance was 99,873, or an excess of 5,702 over the same period last year. The Department of Truancy reported having investigated 678 cases of truancy and returned 235 truants to school; ten had been committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and forty-five withdrawn from school. Commissioner Baker offered, and the board adopted, a resolution to the effect that on the days preceding the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday in each year, the Principals of the Common Schools read to the pupils therein the Declaration of Independence or Washington's Farewell Address, combining therewith such other exercises as may be advisable. On motion, Eugene B. Pomeroy was appointed a Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward, vice Charles H. Wilson, removed. The Committee on Teachers submitted a report upon nominations for a teacher in the Twelfth Ward, omitting to refer to the nomination of a Miss Thompson by the Trustees of that ward. This provoked a discussion which consumed over an hour, and the report was finally returned to the committee without instructions. The report of the Committee on Buildings in favor of rebuilding Grammar School No. 36, in Ninth street, at a cost not to exceed $120,000, was adopted. The Committee on Coal reported having received several bids for coal, but, as they were from $7 33 to $7 54 per ton, they were considered too high, and the committee was in favor of rejecting them. The board confirmed the action of the committee. The Committee on By-laws reported in favor of withdrawing the money belonging to the department from the hands of Controller Green and depositing it with the City Chamberlain, as was the practice before the former adopted the method of paying salaries and bills himself. The committee also presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That proceedings by mandamus be instituted to compel the Controller of the City and County of New-York to place with the City Chamberlain to the credit of the Board of Education and subject to its drafts, the unexpended funds apportioned for this year and preceding years, for the purposes of public instruction in the City of New-York, in such sums and at such times as said board may by resolution determine; and that the President of the Board of Education be and he is hereby empowered and directed to employ counsel in behalf of said board to take proceedings, by mandamus or such other proceedings as may be necessary, to effect the purposes of this resolution.

Commissioner Man moved to amend by adding the following clause:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the President of this board should, in the first place, apply to the Controller with a view to obtain amicable adjustment of the matter in question.

The resolutions, as amended, were adopted. After some further routine business the board adjourned at 7:30 P. M.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR CONTROVERSY.

Messrs. Kingsley & Keeny, the contractors who have charge of the work of building the storage reservoir at Hempstead, Long Island, submitted yesterday to the Joint Aldermanic Committee a written statement setting forth what they claim to be their right to complete the reservoir under their present contract. They claim that under the contract of July 9, 1872, they were bound to complete the reservoir, according to the plans and estimates then submitted, at a cost not to exceed $1,400,000. The last Legislature, however, had appropriated an additional $500,000, to be applied to the completion of the work, on a modified plan, to be approved by the Common Council. The original $1,400,000 was intended to pay for work done under their contract; but $286,260 had been used for other purposes, and they claim that that sum should be placed to their credit under their contract. They also demand a hearing. The Aldermen discussed the statement at considerable length. Alderman Strong, the Chairman, said that there were still a number of citizens who desired to be heard. It was determined to obtain a reliable legal opinion on the subject.

THE ORATOR FOR THE SOUTH.

The Vicksburg *Herald* would be pleased to see Jefferson Davis selected as one of the orators at the Centennial Exposition. It says: "We met, last week, a prominent young Republican, one who, according to Senator Alcorn, is 'racy of the soil of Mississippi,' and in the course of a conversation on the subject of the Centennial celebration of our national independence, he frankly and warmly declared his preference for Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States of America, as the orator for the South at Philadelphia on the 4th day of July, 1876. The gentleman with whom we conversed is well known as a Republican, and widely recognized as a true man. We give place to his preference with pleasure, and are thoroughly satisfied that the selection of no living man as the representative of the South at Philadelphia next year could so unite the hearts of the people. Such an address as Jefferson Davis could make would indeed bridge the 'bloody chasm,' and make our people—North, East, West, and South—feel that they are again one family, bound together in fraternal union, with one country, one Constitution, and one destiny. Is there genuine liberality enough in the North to forget the past and invite Jefferson Davis to come forward and speak for a reunited people and a restored Union? Peace hath her victories as well as war, and such a victory as would be achieved by asking Jefferson Davis to speak for the present and future of this great country—to speak for it under the shadow of the old State-house where Jefferson's immortal Declaration of Independence was born, and where the Constitution had its birth—would be worth more to the cause of constitutional liberty than all the triumphs ever won on fields stained with blood."

PEACHES TO BE PLENTY.

The peach-growers of Delaware and Maryland held their annual meeting in Dover, Del., on Tuesday, 15th inst. There was great unanimity as to the fact that the prospect for a crop was never better, and much of the time of the association was taken up in discussing the probabilities of opening up new markets, so as to enable the growers to dispose of their crop at paying prices. It was reported that there was a fair prospect of obtaining facilities for shipping peaches direct to Boston, and at a rate of speed that would enable the shipper to get them there in good condition. This would also open up a market at many places along the route. In making an estimate of the crop for 1875, a general interchange of views took place, and it was finally agreed that, judging from present appearances, not less than 6,000,000 baskets would be gathered, 4,000,000 of which, it was probable, would be transported by rail, and 2,000,000 by water. In view of the prospect of a large crop, a resolution was adopted to the effect that "freight should be largely reduced, new markets opened, and none but choice fruit shipped."

CROPS IN KANSAS.

The crop prospects in Kansas are declared by the Leavenworth *Commercial* of the 13th inst. to be now extremely flattering, despite reports to the contrary. It says: "It is true we have the grasshoppers, and that they have materially injured the early crops in this locality; but from special reports before us, from forty-six counties, we find that but eight of these have been materially affected by the grasshopper scourge, while the other counties report that the crop prospects were never before better. Our reports also state that the crops in the western and throughout the greater portion of the State are better, as a whole, than ever before known, and the area planted is very much greater than in any former year. In a few days more we will have reports from the remaining counties, which we will hasten to lay before our readers. In the counties reporting damage the general impression prevails that good crops can yet be raised. Our reports are reliable, and those at a distance can depend upon their correctness."

YALE COLLEGE.

PROGRAMME FOR COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

Following is the official programme for commencement week at Yale College:

Sunday, June 27.—Baccalaureate sermon by President Porter, in the chapel, at 10:30 A. M.

Tuesday, June 29.—Presentation exercises, with the class oration and poem, in the chapel, at 11 A. M. Anniversary of the Sheffield Scientific School, in North Sheffield Hall, at 8 P. M. (Cards of invitation will be issued.)

Wednesday, June 30.—Annual meeting of the Alumni, in the Graduates' Hall, at 9:30 A. M. The polls will be open, in the north wing of the Library, from 2 to 4 P. M., for the election of a member of the corporation. Anniversary exercises of the Law Department at the Center Church, at 2:30 P. M., with orations by five members of the graduating class, in competition for the Townsend prize; to be followed by an oration by Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, LL.D., Governor of South Carolina, on "Some of the Relations and Present Duties of the Legal Profession to our Public Life and Affairs." At 8 P. M. reception in the rooms of the Law-school, Court-house building, for the Alumni of the school, with their families, and invited guests. For tickets of admission application must be made to Prof. Wayland, No. 17 Court-house.

Thursday, July 1.—Commencement—The exercises in the Center Church will begin on the arrival of the procession, which will form at 9 A. M. in front of the Lyceum. Graduates of other Colleges and other guests are requested to accompany the officers and graduates of this College in the procession, and are also invited to dine with the President and Fellows in the Graduates' Hall after the close of the exercises in the church—about 2 P. M. The President's reception for graduates and other invited guests with ladies, will be held in the Yale School of Fine Arts from 8 to 11 P. M. Cards of admission will be requisite, and may be obtained at the College Library.

The Alumni are requested, on their arrival in town, to enter their names in the Alumni register, in the Library, which will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Yale School of Fine Arts will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission fee, twenty-five cents. The examinations for admission to the Academical Department and to the Sheffield Scientific School will begin on Friday, July 2, at 9 A. M.

WEALTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives some figures from the assessment-rolls of that city, which, apparently, have this year been made with more care and a stricter attempt at justice than heretofore. It appears that the assessment on real estate for 1874-5 amounted to $162,282,054, and the personal property to $105,590,592, aggregating $267,872,646. This year the assessment on personal property is $148,657,785, an increase of over $43,000,000, and it is expected that the aggregate amount this year will be over $310,000,000, in which case the tax levy for municipal purposes will not exceed one per cent., and for State purposes not over forty or fifty one-hundredths. The tax levy last year was $2 09 9-10. The Chinese merchants were assessed in 1874-5 the sum of $474,084, and this year, 1875-6, $532,300. The Central Pacific Railroad and Southern Pacific Railroad are assessed for 1875-76, $604,126; for 1874-5, $485,935. Steamers and vessels are assessed for 1875-6 at $9,554,400; for 1874-5 at $4,852,350. Vessels assessed in 1874-5, amounting to $773,950, have been left off this year's roll, having been erroneously assessed, and wrecked previous to March, 1874. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been assessed this year at $4,680,000. In listing the property of the poorer classes of the community there has been a very marked reduction, such property as household goods, domestic animals, horses and carts used by the owner, tools of mechanics, and perishable improvements having been considerably reduced in valuation. The banks and other corporations have had their property valuations largely increased, while many of the wealthy citizens have had their personal wealth much more generously estimated. The most noticeable increase is that of the Spring Valley Water Company, which leaps from $500,000 to $7,500,000, and the Gas-light Company, from $600,000 to $7,000,000. The Bank of California is advanced $1,000,000; the London and San Francisco Bank has been increased $700,000; Alvinza Hayward, $500,000; John Parrott, $400,000; William Sharon, over $500,000; William C. Ralston, nearly $250,000; James Phelan, $540,000; James Lick, over $500,000; Michael Reese, $500,000; Nicholas Luning, $400,000; Flood & O'Brien, $500,000; J. P. Jones, $500,000; D. O. Mills, $300,000; E. J. Baldwin, $264,000; the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, $4,680,000, and so on through a long list of individuals and corporations.

LEAVENWORTH'S ANNIVERSARY.

The town of Leavenworth, Kan., celebrated its twenty-first anniversary on Monday, 14th inst. The *Times* gives the following brief sketch of the place: "In June, 1854, a town company was formed at Weston, Mo., for the purpose of locating a city in Kansas, just below the Fort Leavenworth reservation, and on the 13th day of that month the site now occupied by our beautiful city was chosen, and the first choice of lots made. Hon. George W. Gist was the President of the company, and Mr. H. Miles Moore, our City Attorney, Secretary. There were originally twenty-two members of the company, and each one was entitled to five shares of the capital stock. The city having been located on the Delaware Trust Lands, it was necessary to buy the ground from the Government. To this Indian Commissioner Manypenny objected, but it was finally arranged, and the land was sold to the company for $24,000, each lot being put up by the Government and sold separately. This sale did not take place until 1857, and by that time Leavenworth was a city of 8,000 inhabitants. The first house erected was put up in the last week of September, by Messrs. Eastin & Adams, on the levee, just south of Delaware street; the second was the store of L. N. Rees, and the third the Leavenworth Hotel. The first mill was brought here and put up 'out of doors,' some time in September, 1854, and was run two or three months before a building was erected to cover the machinery. The first brick building was constructed in 1854, which is still standing, and forms the L of the Grant House. From these small buildings let the reader turn and glance at the long blocks of substantial brick warehouses that line the principal business streets; the halls and churches and theatre; the palatial residences of the wealthy and the comfortable dwellings of the mechanic and laborer; the schools and colleges that make up the aggregate which we call Leavenworth as it is to-day—let him look at all this, and say whether the history of any city in the West can afford a parallel."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, writing from Paris, May 17, to the President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, says:

Of all the omissions with which we are chargeable, in the way of commemoration, I know of none which calls more emphatically for reparation, at this centennial period, than the omission to place a statue of Lafayette in some one of the public squares or halls of Boston. Such a statue might well be seen by the side of Washington in the State House, or by the side of Warren at Bunker Hill, or by the side of Franklin in front of the City Hall. Agreeably to your request, that, as one of the Vice-Presidents of our association, I would invite some appropriate guests to our centennial festival, I called on one of the grandsons of Lafayette a few days ago, and assured him how peculiarly welcome would be the presence on the occasion of one bearing the name and blood of the great and good Marquis. I fear, however, that it will not be in the power of any of the family to leave France for such a purpose. I have also found an opportunity to express to M. Thiers, the veteran historian and statesman—the first President of the existing French Republic—how cordially and enthusiastically he would be received at Bunker Hill, and everywhere else, during our centennial period. I dare not encourage a hope that he can be induced to cross the Atlantic, though our worthy Minister, Mr. Washburne, in whose company I recently dined with M. Thiers, lost no occasion of urging him to make the effort. The new volume of Bancroft's *History of the United States*, which I have been reading of late, brings freshly to mind our indebtedness to France, and my accomplished friend, Count Adolphe de Circourt, who is preparing a translation of Bancroft's volume into French, will accompany it with documents never before printed, which will throw new light on that memorable alliance of 1779.

CARE FOR OPERATIVES.

One of the mills at Lawrence, Mass., at least, manifests some interest in the welfare of its employes. Already in the working machinery of the corporation, operating purely for the comfort and benefit of the employes of the mill, there are included a library, reading-room, and a relief society, from which sick or disabled operatives draw two dollars a week each. To these agencies there is to be added in a few days a hospital, specially designed and arranged for the care of operatives who are incapacitated by any physical cause for work. A matron has been selected to take charge of it, and patients are to be provided with medical attendance, suitable sick-room diet, the care of nurses, and all the attentions and pleasant surroundings that can minister to the restoring of health.

MARRIAGE OF SIR FRANCIS HINCKS.

Sir Francis Hincks was married to Mrs. Emily Louisa Sullivan, widow of the late Hon. R. B. Sullivan, at All Saints' Church, Toronto, on Monday afternoon. Rev. A. H. Baldwin was the officiating minister. The affair was strictly private, and consequently but few people, most of whom were ladies, were present at the church to witness the ceremony. Mr. Thomas Moss, M. P., gave the bride away. The other ladies and gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moss, Mrs. Thomas Moss, and Mr. W. G. Falconbridge, relatives of the bride. Sir Francis and Lady Hincks went east on the evening train for a tour on the continent of Europe.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA...WED., June 23 | *RUSSIA...WED., June 30
*CHINA...SAT., June 26 | *BOTHNIA...WED., July 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........SATURDAY, July 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........THURSDAY, June 17, 3 P. M.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, June 24, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, June 19, 3 P. M. | The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.
England, June 26, 10 A. M. | Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER..........Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER..........Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN..........June 22, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO..........July 20, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........Sails Saturday, June 19, 3 P. M.
UTOPIA..........Sails Saturday, June 26, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

CLARIBEL..........June 19
ANDES..........July 10

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ETNA..........June 26
ALPS..........July 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

ACAPULCO..........June 30, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF TOKIO..........July 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cases and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN..........June 19 | ODER..........July 3
RHEIN..........June 26 | NECKAR..........July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON..........Saturday, June 19.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, June 23

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA, Capt. CURTIS..........THURSDAY, June 17
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, June 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, LAKE GEORGE, AND THE NORTH.

THE DREW OR ST. JOHN

leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 18th...6:45 A. M.
Friday, 18th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 19th...7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th...4:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 17th. 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th...7:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th. 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 21st...3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 23d 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d...3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th...7:00 A. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. J. W. HANCOX.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, WEST POINT, COZZENS'

HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, commencing Wednesday, June 23, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. (Commencing June 21.) Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS

ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELL WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DENTISTRY!—Competition defied! D. WAIT, SR., at old stand, No. 45 East 23d st., near 4th av., makes good rubber and rose pearl sets at $10 and $12; gold and platina, $40; gold fillings, $2 upward; hard and soft fillings, $1 and $2; extracting under gas, 50 cents each tooth, when more than one. Call and examine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHALK, CEMENT, WHITING, FLINTS.—The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, are prepared to make contracts for the regular supply of Chalk, Cement, Whiting, or Flints of the best quality and in any quantity. The Northfleet Chalk Quarries, Limited, Quarry owners and Cement merchants. City office No. 17 Gracechurch st., London, England.
C. H. TIDBURY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE,

CONSISTING OF

Six-seat Rockaway, panel and glass side and back.

Extension-top Phaeton, carries four persons.

Pony Phaeton, carries four, has shifting rumble, pole, and shafts.

Top Wagon with pole and shafts.

All made by John R. Lawrence & Co.

Very light Park Phaeton, shifting top.

Very light Road Wagon, by Brewster & Co.

Team of Horses, safe, spirited, and handsome.

Road Horse, Harness, double and single, &c.

Gentlemen who intend purchasing are requested to examine these articles, which are of the very best quality, at the stable of

JAMES CUNNINGHAM, No. 121 West 45th st.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers.

A FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JUNE 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR MART, NOS. 110, AND 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV., ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

VERY ELEGANT TEAM BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, six and eight years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish and handsome; is afraid of nothing; has great bottom and endurance; can be driven by any one, and are warranted sound, kind, and true.

CLARENCE, gold mounted, in fine order, by Brewster & Co. HARNESS, gold mounted, City make.

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION AT AUCTION MART, WHERE THEY CAN BE SEEN AND DRIVEN.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING, &c., &c., of every quality and style. All patterns of Summer goods.
C. B. SMITH & Co., No. 40 Warren st.

RAILROADS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 3:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tama end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:33 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 24, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Troy special, on Saturdays only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE.—THREE (3) FINE OLD-FASHIONED tall clocks, English make, splendid time-keepers, in excellent order.

One of the above is a moon-face clock.

Address Box No. 24 Southbridge, Mass.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.
NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.

CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 28th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL.—THE UNDERsigned, formerly connected with Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.; Congress Hall, Cape May, and Pavilion Hotel, Wolfboro', N. H., has taken for the present season the Hotel at Oakland Beach, Warwick, R. I., and will be ready for guests June 26. This Hotel is liberally appointed; rooms large and commodious, and lighted with gas; baths supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; telegraphic communication with all points; frequent steam-boat and railroad communications with Providence daily. Applications by mail will receive prompt attention. P. S. BOOTHBY, care of People's Steam-boat Company, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This new and popular hotel, situated on Long Island Sound, only twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad, is now open for boarders; fine fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily. For information apply to
ASHMAN & MORTON, on the premises,
Or at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th st., New-York.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York City. Boats every half hour from the Battery. Fine view of Bay and Narrows from all rooms on water side. Two cottages for families. For terms, address
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

NARRAGANSETT BAY,
RHODE ISLAND.
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Will open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport.
Address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor.
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, LOCATED ONE and a half miles from Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, in a spur of Blue Ridge Mountains, elevation 700 feet; accommodations for 100 guests; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circular or information address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

Also Highland Dell Cottage, located near the above. Terms for June, $10 per week. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

MURRAY'S HOTEL, NARROWSBURG, Sullivan County, N. Y., on the Delaware River, now open for Summer boarders; pure air, attractive scenery, reasonable prices. References—J. M. Wentz & Co., No. 388 Broadway; Besson & Van Orinda, No. 203 Chambers st.; N. H. Clemons, Ticket Agent, Erie Railway, foot Chambers st. C. H. & C. J. MURRAY, Proprietors.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,

On the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat from foot of Harrison st., now open.
D. S. HAMMOND.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,
JUNE 26, 1875.
WEAVERS & BATES.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER Gap, Penn., will open June 10; fine location; central to all points of interest; first-class and cheapest at the Gap; terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 to $3 per day; inducements to parties for the season.
THEODORE HAUSER,
Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

Long Branch, N. J., now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to
W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

FOREST LAWN HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE.—COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island; water view; rooms, $10 per week; boats and bathing-houses free; shady house and broad piazzas; by rail or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.
J. BANVARD, JR., Proprietor.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., NEAR MILITARY ACADEMY.—Now open; delightful situation on banks of the Hudson. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS at PLEASANT HOME HOUSE, price $7 per week; carriages to and from boat and cars. For particulars, address DAVIS & CHICHESTER, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and has a few more rooms for Summer boarders; five minutes from the depot and boats; one and a quarter hours from foot of Chambers st.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests; transient board $3 per day.
R. D. TUCKER.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Thirty minutes from Liberty st.; open May 1; liberal terms made with families and gentlemen desiring to stay for the season. J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

CORNWALL ON HUDSON.—BIRDSALL HOUSE; fine view; excellent accommodations; grounds extending to the water.
C. BIRDSALL.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

IRVING HOUSE, FORMERLY COOPER Cottage, Long Branch, is now open. Prices reduced for June. GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs..........25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more..........30c. per quart.
All under four quarts..........35c. per quart.

Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steam-boats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,

NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING — FROM HER HOME, IN THIS CITY, since May 21, under temporary derangement, a lady twenty-six years of age, five feet, four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender figure, brown poplin dress. Any information will be thankfully received and rewarded. Address H. F. JOHNSON, No. 208 West 34th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.—Fine suite and single rooms to let, with board, to families and gentlemen; references.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family, owning house, would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, CORNER BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—Elegant family and single rooms at Summer prices; first-class restaurant; new café for gentlemen now open.

NO. 227 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

ONE FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, separately or in connection, to let, with or without board; Summer prices: references required. Call at 1,451 Broadway, north-west corner of 43d st.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS to let, to gentlemen only, by the owner of the house No. 111 East 25th st., in suites or singly, with or without board; private table.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

Mrs. SEAVER will rent unusually desirable rooms for the Summer, with or without private table.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board to gentlemen and their wives, in a private family, at moderate prices, at 418 West 22d st.

NOS. 101 AND 103 WAVERLEY PLACE, corner Washington square.—A few cool, airy rooms with good table; terms reasonably low for season.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—HANDSOME APARTments and home comforts, with or without board, at Summer prices.

THIRTEENTH ST., NO. 137.—SUITES FOR parties of single gentlemen or married couples; newly furnished; excellent table.

GRAMERCY PARK—NO. 137 EAST 21ST ST., elegantly furnished rooms, bath, &c., connecting on second floor; first-class board; superior reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with or without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished; private bath-rooms, closets, &c.; with or without private table; references.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUMMER rooms, with board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties desiring a refined home.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD WHOLESOME BOARD FOR ONE or two families in a private family pleasantly located, in a village six hours' ride from New-York; climate and scenery charming; plenty of shade and no mosquitoes; house first class; rooms clean and cool, rich and tastefully furnished; price moderate. Apply by letter, including reference, to Lock Box No. 17, Cobleskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH SHADE, fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, chickens; twenty-five miles from New-York; stabling, reference, Coolridge, No. 108 John st., New-York. Address Dr. H. BENT, Purchase Post Office, Harrison, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be had at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., near depot. Address C. F. SMITH. References—W. H. Popham, No. 51 Front st.; L. C. Popham, No. 3 West 23d st.

BOARD AT LONG BRANCH—IN AN ELEGANT cottage, five minutes' walk from the Mansion House, may be secured at moderate rates by addressing Mrs. M. H. STRAIL, Chelsea av., Long Branch.

BOARD IN THE MOUNTAINS—FIFTY MILES from New-York; near depot; pure and healthful air; room for a few more families. Address
WM. H. SMITH, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—A PRIVATE family will take a few boarders for the Summer; location pleasant, and the air delightful; terms $10 per week. Address C. M., Box No. 157 Times Office.

BOARD NEAR LONG BRANCH AND OTHER localities; City and country; also houses and rooms obtained at Everett Library, 588 6th av. E. A. DAILEY.

BOARD WANTED FOR SELF AND FAMILY (six) in Orange, N. J.
CHARLES FOLSOM,
No. 53 Chambers st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS are the best made; the touch elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure, and even.

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED. PATTERNS with CLOTH MODELS now ready. "Sea-Shore," "Baltic," "Croquet," and "Don't Care" TOILETS.

Very desirable for these days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARY OF 600 TO 700 VOLUMES STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS; some rare, and all valuable, and handsomely bound; for sale low, entire, or in lots. Apply to JOHN BISSELL, No. 46 East 21st st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School No. 38, on Clarke street, near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHAS. H. HOUSLEY,
FRANZ BRANIG,
S. G. COOK, M. D.,
WILLIAM CLEARY,
AUSTIN LEAKE,
Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION.

JERSEY CITY, June 10, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from June 1, 1875; interest payable semi-annually.

These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.

They are issued to pay a like amount falling due during the year—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation.
Or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between PHILO LEWIS and JOHN M. THORP, under the firm name of PHILO LEWIS & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of said firm will be settled at No. 164 Mulberry st., by Mr. PHILO LEWIS, who is alone authorized to collect accounts and sign for the firm in liquidation.
PHILO LEWIS,
JOHN M. THORP.

Witness—JOHN J. MANDEVILLE.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1875.

No. 18 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm name of COLE & WOOD, was dissolved on the 16th day of June, 1875, by mutual consent.

OLIVER H. COLE only, is authorized to settle debts due to and by the said firm.
OLIVER H. COLE,
FRANK WOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF HARRIGAN AND HART, who will appear EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in THE DONOVANS, LONDON COMIC SINGERS, and the MINIATURE 69TH, together with the ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE, in their astounding performance—their first appearance in this City.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

The garden is open EVERY AFTERNOON, without music, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, and is a delightful resort for ladies and children.

Admission, at night, 50 cents; afternoons, 25 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of 12 tickets, $5.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL AT LOEWEN PARK, corner 110th st. and 9th av.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission for non-members, (if introduced by a member,) $2 for gentleman and ladies.
A. GOEPEL, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—SUNDAY, June 13, Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. P. W. MOWRY, of Chester.

THURSDAY, June 17, Alumni meeting at 2 P. M. Address by H. C. BUGHMAN, C. E.

Address to Corps of Cadets by Col. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, THURSDAY EVENING, June 17.

June 18—Literary exercises..........10 A. M.
Review and dress parade..........1 P. M.
Artillery drill and national salute..........2 P. M.
THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Commencement of the University will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, 17th June, at 10:30 A. M.

Meeting of Alumni Association in the Chancellor's Room at 6 P. M.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1875,
AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY	5th June.	SATURDAY	12th June.
TUESDAY	8th June.	TUESDAY	15th June.
THURSDAY	10th June.	THURSDAY	17th June.
SATURDAY	19th June.		

Races to commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM.

JEROME PARK RACES,
June 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 19.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races; Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Samuel Kaufman and Charles H. Kaufman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated at New-York on the 2d day of June, 1875.

je3-law3wTh*   GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 22d May, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je3-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK L. JACKSON and HENRY SAGE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 3,451.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick L. Jackson and Henry Sage, both of New-York City, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, A. D., 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je10-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS R. JOSSELYN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Francis R. Josselyn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 2d day of July, A. D., 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN METZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nathan Metz, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Henry Mayer, heretofore of the firm of S. Kaufman & Co., of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je17-law3wTh*

NO. 4,911.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LLOYD STEVENS and DAVID M. HOLDREDGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lloyd Stevens and David M. Holdredge as co-partners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said Lloyd Stevens' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the first day of June, A. D. 1875. MICHAEL TUOMEY, Assignee,
No. 154 East 53d street, New-York City.

ju3-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Stein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1875.
W. B. PARKINSON, Assignee,
je17-law3wTh*   No. 451 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at Nos. 202 and 204 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., one 8-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, one 6-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, two Post Drills, and all other machinery and all tools and fixtures lately used by the said bankrupt, or by the late firm of J. T. & R. H. Plass. Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

je17-law3wTh

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN H. KIMMEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,067.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of John H. Kimmey, bankrupt, will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose named in section 5,092, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title bankruptcy.
SAMUEL MARTIN, Assignee, No. 127 Eighth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS! 121ST TO 128TH TIME!

BIG BONANZA.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) BENEFIT OF MR. D. H. HARKINS.

THE FOLLOWING BRILLIANT CAST:

Jonathan Cawallader, Esq..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Prof. Cawallader..........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Uncle Rymple..........Mr. D. WHITING
Bob Ruggles..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Jack Lymer, M. D..........Mr. HART CONWAY
Mr. Alphonsus De Haas..........Mr. GEORGE DEVERE
Mouser..........Mr. J. DEVEAU
Crumpets..........Mr. J. H. VINSON
Mrs. Lucretia Cawallader..........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM
Eugenia..........Miss SARA JEWETT
Mrs. Caroline Cawallader..........Mrs. CARRIE JAMISON
Virgie..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Balder..........Miss NELLIE MORTIMER

Mr. HARKINS has the honor to announce that THE ELFIN OPERA TROUPE (after their recent great successes at Baltimore and Washington) have kindly volunteered to sing, for the FIRST TIME in New-York, selections from "Trovatore" and "The Bohemian Girl."

*** Box sheet now open. Prices as usual.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

1775. GRAND CELEBRATION 1875.

of the Centennial Anniversary of the BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, under the auspices of WARREN COUNCIL No. 85 O. U. A. M., THURSDAY, June 17, at 8 o'clock P. M. Addresses, vocal and instrumental music, and grand tableaus.

Admission, 50 cents; tickets for sale at the principal hotels, and at the box office on the day of celebration.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THOMAS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THEODORE THOMAS'

Unrivaled Summer Nights' Concerts.

Change of programme every evening.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Private Boxes, $1 and $2 extra according to location.

PACKAGES OF TWELVE TICKETS $5.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8, THEODORE THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.

Seats can now be secured at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 33 Union square, and at the Box Office of Central Park Garden.

ROBINSON HALL. Popular Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.

Fifth week of the Great Sensation.

THE COOLEST RESORT IN THIS CITY.

The combination of the SOLDENE TROUPE of beautiful women with the present company.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Introducing the famous Parisian Can-can scene Dansante, La Vie de Can-can, gives birth to untold pleasure, while Les Cousins et Les Grisettes call forth peals of mirthful laughter. Saturday Matinée at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The charming young actress Miss CHARLOTTE STANLEY in a new play, TOO LATE; OR, KLEPTOMANIA, and the new comedy STAGE STRUCK. CHAS. YOUNG and his funny little men.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL OF THE Sunday-school of the Church of the Strangers will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 17th inst., in the Chapel, at 7 o'clock. Admission only 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., N. R., under new management.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 10 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 10 A. M., (except June 16.) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and N. J. S. R. R. Fare round trip, $1 25. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinee, PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 75c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., N. R., quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's 9th Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by 23d St. Cross-town cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The popular Sound steamer NEVERSINK will make two excursions to Rockaway Beach on TUESDAY, June 15, and THURSDAY, June 17, 1875, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M.; West 11th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., and 1:30 P. M. Brooklyn—Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11:30 A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 35c. Excursion tickets, 50c. Good refreshments on board.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, commencing WEDNESDAY, June 23, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eaglewood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,

Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

TWENTY years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be received at the college, 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 25, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates for admission to the School of Mines will be received at the same hour on MONDAY, June 28, at the Register's office in the school on the college green.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

WRITING, $3 MONTHLY; BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each; backward persons and foreigners taught privately. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies qualified as Book-keepers and Cashiers.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

NEW-ENGLAND NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—A Seaside Music School, July 13 to Aug. 10.

For circulars, address
E. TOURJEE, Music Hall, Boston.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

A YACHTMEN'S HOLIDAY.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

THE RACE SAILED WITH LITTLE WIND—THE PALMER, COMET, VISION, AND MADCAP THE WINNERS—THE SUCCESSFUL YACHT IN THE RACE OF STANDING KEEL SCHOONERS NOT DECIDED—WANDERER PROBABLY THE WINNER—THE LURLINE CARRIES OFF THE PRIZE FOR STEAM-YACHTS—A GALA DAY IN THE SOUTH BAY.

A morning of poorer promise for a yacht race than that of yesterday would not probably occur twice during the whole length of a Summer. At sunrise there was hardly a breath of air stirring. A few hours later a heavy fog settled over the bay, and the waters were as smooth as a sheet of glass. Yachtmen wore long faces and disconsolate looks, but a very different feeling seemed to exist among the thousands of happy people who crowded the decks and cabins of the numerous excursion steamers chartered to attend the yacht race. When the judges' boat moved away from the pier at Twenty-third street, North River, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the weather was still so hazy that the opposite shore could only be made out with difficulty. There was absolutely no wind, and it was believed that the race would have to be postponed. By the time the boat had reached Governor's Island on her way down, however, a slight breeze from the south sprang up, and the fog began to lift rapidly. With the lifting of the fog the excursion steamers, decked out with gay bunting and black with people, came into full view. Before the Fletcher arrived at the club-house of the New-York Yacht Club at Stapleton the wind fell again, and with it the hearts of the yachtsmen. The yachts entered for the race and many others belonging to the club lay out in the stream opposite Stapleton with their sails hanging listlessly to the masts. The people on the excursion steamers, however, appeared to be happy. The bands played merrily and the excursionists cheered lustily whenever they were borne near to one of the yachts. Much of this feeling of hilarity was probably due to a knowledge of the fact that in any event there would be a race. This year, for the first time in these waters, a steam-yacht race was introduced as a feature of the regatta, and its novelty was the means of drawing an immense crowd. Among the excursion steamers chartered for the occasion were the Plymouth Rock, the Neversink, the Monitor, the Cyclops, the Thomas Colyer, the Brilliant, the Birkbeck, the Fulton Ferry-boat Winona, the Magenta, the V. S. Seymour, the Long Branch, and the N. K. Hopkins. The William Cook was chartered by members of the Yacht Club for themselves and their guests. As the hour appointed for the start drew near a slight breeze again sprang up. This time, however, it blew steadily, and the sailing-masters of yachts entered, at once commenced to manœuvre for good positions. Following are the entries, all except the Atalanta, appearing at the starting point:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Cubic Feet.	Allowance.
Alarm	Com. G. L. Kingsland	14,703	....
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	13,233	0.42
Wanderer	J. Stillman	Not measured.	
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	Not measured.	
Tidal Wave	W. Voorhis	9,152	5.00
Madeleine	J. S. Dickerson	8,499	6.14
Atalanta	W. Astor	7,947	7.28
Idler	S. J. Colgate	7,145	7.29
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Comet	W. H. Langley	4,662	Allows.
Meta	W. K. Iselin	Not measured.	
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	3,498	8.03
FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.			
Addie Voorhis	C. Roosevelt	2,711	Allows.
Vision	F. Alexander	2,545	1.43
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.			
Active	F. W. J. Hurst	1,903	Allows.
Madcap	F. R. Bush	1,439	6.25
Egeria	S. W. Sturgis	1,481	6.25
Breeze	H. P. Kingsland	Not measured.	
Kaiser Wilhelm	J. B. Norris	Not measured.	
Genia	S. & J. S. Homans	Not measured.	
STEAMERS.		Tons.	
Ideal	P. G. Havemeyer	200 O. M.	
Lookout	Jacob Lorillard	76 O. M.	
Lurline	Philips Phœnix	72 O. M.	

The starting point was an imaginary line drawn between the club-house at Stapleton and the William Fletcher, (the judges' boat,) anchored opposite. The course was from that point to and around buoy No. 10, on the South-west Spit, keeping it on the port hand; thence to and around the Sandy Hook Light-ship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course, keeping the South-west Spit buoy No. 10 on the starboard hand. Yachts were obliged to keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11, and 13, on the West Bank, to the southward of buoy No. 8½, on South-west Spit, and outside of buoy No. 5½, on the point of Sandy Hook, going and returning, and pass between the judge's boat and the Club-house on arriving home. The signal gun to get ready was fired at 11:24:30. Ten minutes later the signal to start was given by the firing of another gun. The yachts crossed the line in the following order, the time being taken by Messrs. William Krebs, W. B. Bend, and R. K. Cooke:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Egeria	11	36	0	Madeleine	11	39	40
Kaiser Wilhelm	11	36	15	Breeze	11	39	58
Active	11	36	45	Rambler	11	41	18
Genia	11	37	20	Addie Voorhis	11	42	50
Alarm, Idler	11	37	44	Palmer, Tidal Wave	11	44	02
Vision	11	38	55	Meta	11	44	32
Madcap, Wanderer	11	39	15	Peerless	11	46	16

To the buoy at the South-west Spit was a dead beat to windward, and the schooners had started on the port tack with their mainsails, foresails, jib club topsails, flying-jibs, and jib topsails set. The sloops set their mainsails, jib club topsails, jibs, and jib-topsails. The tide was the last of the ebb. Owing to the fact that the judges' boat had to remain behind to start the steam yachts, but little of the race between the starting-point and the buoy at the South-west Spit, was witnessed by those on board the Fletcher. At 12:11:10, a signal-gun from the Fletcher started the steam-yachts Ideal, Lookout, and Lurline. At this time the sail-boats had got a long way ahead, and as the excursion steamers followed in the wake of the winged racers the waters about the starting-point were perfectly clear. The three trim little boats getting up steam as they moved into line called to mind vividly the fretting and chafing of the thoroughbreds at Jerome Park at the starting post. When the boats were exactly in line, the gun was fired, and with a mighty churning of the waters the little racers sped off on their journey. For all practical purposes it was the last seen of them during the race. In a short time they had outstripped both the judges' boat and the yachts, and did not again come into view until they had passed Sandy Hook on their way back. The judges' boat reached the buoy at the South-west Spit just in season to take the time of the sail-boats. They rounded the buoy in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Active	1	27	35	Madeleine	1	40	45
Vision	1	28	52	Peerless	1	44	44
Madcap	1	30	43	Tidal Wave	1	46	33
Kaiser Wilhelm	1	32	05	Meta	1	46	53
Addie Voorhis	1	32	25	Egeria & Breeze	1	51	42
Palmer	1	38	14	Wanderer	1	52	33
Genia	1	38	31	Alarm	1	57	10
Comet	1	39	37	Rambler	1	59	46
Idler	1	40	10				

The excursion boats had clustered about the South-west Spit, and as each boat rounded the buoy whistles were blown and cheers given. On board of the Plymouth Rock a set of chimes were rung. At this point the sloop Active, which had an excellent chance for carrying off the prize of her class, lost all hopes of the race by failing to go to the southward of buoy No. 8½. The Rambler and Alarm, while close hauled to the wind and making for the buoy at the South-west Spit, lost several minutes and narrowly escaped being run down by a full-rigged ship, sailing under a German flag. The ship was sailing with a free wind, and the yachts had of course the right of way. The Dutchman, although repeatedly warned by the judges from the Fletcher, kept right on his course. After the yachts rounded the buoy at the South-west Spit, the breeze freshened, and the boats being now on the open sea, the big ones had the advantage. The Rambler and Alarm, by catching this breeze first, gained something of the ground lost by them. The breeze continued to blow steadily as the yachts neared the light-ship, which they rounded in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	2	55	34	Madcap	3	05	22
Vision	2	58	07	Idler	3	09	39
Active	2	59	4[illegible]	Madeleine	3	12	01
Comet	3	00	27	Tidal Wave	3	12	49
Addie Voorhis	3	02	01				

As the yachts rounded the light-ship, the breeze continued to freshen. Each vessel, as she went about, set everything that would draw on the run back to the South-west Spit. Owing to the freshness of the breeze and the great lead obtained by the Palmer, the Judges, fearing that they could not reach the South-west Spit before the leading yachts, waited only to take the time at the light-ship of nine of the competing vessels. All steam was then made for the buoy at the South-west Spit, but the Fletcher did not get sufficiently near to enable the judges to take the time with any degree of accuracy. According to the time taken, the yachts rounded the South-west Spit on the home run as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	3	46	10	Idler	4	02	30
Comet	3	55	03	Tidal Wave	4	02	59
Vision	3	55	10	Wanderer	4	14	53
Addie Voorhis	3	59	20	Peerless	4	17	25
Active	3	58	29	Rambler	4	19	55
Madeleine	4	01	20	Alarm	4	23	02

The wind fell away immediately after the yachts rounded the buoy at the West Spit, and there was every prospect of the race concluding in a drifting match. The wind, what there was of it, was directly aft, and the yachts winged out their sails preparatory to drifting comfortably home. In a little while, however, the breeze freshened again, and the yachts passed over the line between the judge's boat and the Club-house as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Palmer	5	5	50	Madcap	5	37	58
Comet	5	12	14	Wanderer	5	39	38
Madeleine	5	23	56	Peerless	5	40	08
Idler	5	25	40	Meta	5	49	15
Vision	5	26	4[illegible]	Rambler	5	50	53
Tidal Wave	5	29	56	Kaiser Wilhelm	5	56	04
Addie Voorhis	5	30	04	Alarm	5	58	56
Active	5	32	52				

THE WINNERS.

The winners were the Palmer, of the first-class centre-board schooners; the Comet, of the second-class schooners; the Vision, of the first-class sloops, and the Madcap, of the second class sloops. The time allowances have not yet been made up by the judges, but the winners came in so far ahead of their competitors that the result cannot be altered. The Wanderer is supposed to have won the Subscription Cup raced for by the three keel schooners, but that question is yet to be decided by the judges. Each winner is to receive a prize of the value of $250.

The $250 prize raced for by the steam-yachts was won by the Lurline, by ten seconds. The Ideal was second. The Lookout was thrown out of the race by an accident to her machinery in the Swash Channel. The course taken by the steam-yachts was from the club-house through the Swash Channel, keeping to the westward of the Stone Beacon on the Dry Romer, to and around the Sandy Hook light-ship, keeping it on the starboard hand, and return over the same course.

Following is the actual and corrected time of all the yachts as taken by the judges:

	Start H.	M.	S.	Actual Time H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time H.	M.	S.
FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.									
Alarm	11	37	44	6	21	12	6	21	12
Rambler	11	41	18	6	09	35	6	08	53
Wanderer	11	39	15	6	00	18	6	00	18
Palmer	11	44	02	5	21	48	5	21	48
Tidal Wave	11	43	07	5	36	49	5	31	49
Madeleine	11	39	40	5	44	26	5*	39	12
Idler	11	37	44	5	47	58	5	40	38
SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.									
Comet	11	44	18	5	27	56	5	27	56
Meta	11	44	32	5	59	43	5	59	4[illegible]
Peerless	11	46	16	5	53	52	5	45	49
FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.									
Addie Voorhis	11	42	50	5	47	14	5	47	14
Vision	11	38	55	5	47	47	5	46	05
SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.									
Active	11	36	45	5	56	07	5	56	07
Madcap	11	39	15	5	58	43	5	53	18
Egeria	11	36	00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breeze	11	39	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaiser Wilhelm	11	36	15	6	20	30	6	20	30
Genia	11	37	20	6	37	40	6	37	40
STEAMERS.									
Ideal	12	11	10	2	50	55	..	..	..
Lookout	12	11	10	Broke down.			..	..	..
Lurline	12	11	10	2	50	50	..	..	..

ROWING.

SECOND ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY—EXCITING RACES YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Philadelphia again fairly opens the rowing season with the second annual regatta of the Schuylkill Navy, which is open to all amateurs. The Schuylkill River and its surroundings, within the limits of Fairmount Park, are the paradise of oarsmen. It is the best and fairest course, in this section of the country at least. During the past week the sunburnt faces and muscular forms, clad in somewhat gayer attire than is ordinarily seen on the greater thoroughfares and promenades of the Quaker City enabled the observer easily to distinguish the hardy element which meets here under the bright flag of the Schuykill Navy. Eleven handsome two-story stone structures, located within the first half-mile of the entrance of the park, on the main drive—the boat-houses of the Philadelphia clubs—have their best bunting flying in honor of their guests, and their doors are wide open to the lusty youths who come to battle under the auspices of the navy.

Among the crack crews practicing on the river during the past few days, the Argonauta four naturally attracted the most attention. They hold the four-oared challenge prize of the Schuylkill Navy, won last June, and have won many other gallant races. There has been one change in this crew this season, which is the substituting of J. F. Ward, the Amherst College stroke of 1873, for Walter Mann. The crew has undoubtedly been strengthened by this change, but the almost mechanical regularity of their work is less perfect than when the old four rowed together in full practice. The Waverley crew in their brilliant uniform of purple and orange and fine new ship, have also claimed considerable attention. Their practice work, done very quietly on the Passaic River during the past month, gave their friends every reason to hope that their representative four would bring honor to the old boating organization which makes its début as a racing club on this occasion. The Quaker City four, who took up the gauntlet cast down by the Patapsco Navy, of Baltimore, to the Schuylkill Navy, and who went to the home of the challengers but a week ago, and carried away their flag, receive well-merited attention from the numerous admirers of this noble pastime here, and in truth they are the best four-oared crew Philadelphia has turned out so far. The Seawanhaka crew, of Greenpoint, gave but little promise in their practice, as they rowed in such irregular form that the "clip" of their bow man and the outward swing of number three made them easily recognizable at a distance. Oddly enough, the two remaining fours, the Undine and College crews, of this city, were drawn in the same trial heat with the Quaker City, which settles definitely all questions as to the best crew in Philadelphia, while the other trial heat takes in three of the most prominent candidates in the vicinity of the Metropolis for "victorious wreath," to be won in the great events of the present season.

The pair-oared and double scull races are rowed in single dashes, as the number of competing boats is not large enough to make it necessary to row these races in heats.

The list of actual starters and programme of races to-day is given below. The scullers, among whom are some of the most noted in the country, including Yates, the champion of the National Association, are also divided into two trial heats:

First Trial Heat for Single Sculls.—1. David Roach, Waverly Boat Club. 2. James McCartney, Friendship. 3. E. G. Harrlacker, Seawanhaka.

Second Trial Heat for Single Sculls.—1. William B. Curtis, Chicago Scullers. 2. F. Pleasonton, Quaker City. 3. Frank E. Yates, Chicago Scullers.

Double Scull Race.—1. Vesper Boat Club—Harry McMillan, (stroke,) James B. Mingus, (bow.) 2. Nassau Boat Club—John A. Walker, (stroke,) Frank G. Brown, (bow.) 3. Chicago Scullers—William B. Curtis, (stroke,) Frank E. Yates, (bow.)

First Trial Heat for Four-oared Shells.—1. Undine Barge Club—John R. Baker, Jr., (stroke,) I. N. De Haven, P. M. Hesser, A. S. Roberts, Jr., (bow.) 2. Quaker City Barge Club—J. D. McBeath, (stroke,) Frank Henderson, C. R. Adams, S. Stinson, (bow.) 3. College Boat Club—W. H. Addicks, (stroke,) S. Morrison, J. R. Fell, Eugene Townsend, (bow.)

Second Trial Heat for Four-oared Shells.—1. Waverly Boat Club—William K. Williamson, (stroke,) Henry M. Howell, Washington A. Coster, Robert L. Lefman, (bow.) 2. Argonauta Rowing Association—Frederick C. Eldred, (stroke,) B. Stephenson, J. F. Ward, Edward Smith, (bow.) 3. Seawanhaka Boat Club—W. H. Orr, J. W. Maxwell, J. Pilkington, J. H. Johnson.

THE RACES.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before everything was in readiness, Roach being in the water when the umpire's boat reached the starting point. The first trial heat of the scullers was of but little interest, as Roach took the lead at the start, and holding Harrlacher astern as he pleased, finished in 10:58¾, Harrlacher's time being 11:22½. McCartney, of the Friendship, did not start. The second trial heat of the singles was even more one-sided than the first, Yates playing with his opponent, Pleasanton, and ending the farce in 11m., 45¼s., Curtis drawn.

The double-scull race made up all deficiencies in interest. The Nassau pair went away with a brilliant spurt, by which they destroyed their every chance in the first half mile, after which they dropped hopelessly to the rear, the Vespers taking the lead of the Chicago scullers by half a length. Then came one of the most interesting races ever witnessed, as no open water could thereafter be distinguished between the two leading boats, both crews working with a determination seldom seen in a mere friendly competition. It was a breast race nearly all the way, the Judge at the finish deciding in favor of the Chicago scullers, but no one seemed able to tell how much difference there was between them. The Judge's flag only went down once, and the time marked was 9m. 34½s.; the Nassaus about a dozen lengths behind.

Next came the first trial heat of the fours, which was won by the Quaker City crew, after a hard struggle with the Undine crew, who lapped their leaders all the way, and finished scarce a length behind them. The college crew met with a mishap in the first half mile, the stroke's seat breaking down, which put them out of the race. The time of the Quaker City was 10m. 10½s.; Undine, 10m. 15¼s. The second trial heat of the fours was a race that neither competitors nor spectators will be likely to forget very soon. The Argonautas, as usual, slipped off just as the umpire rounded his lips for the "o" in "Go." But a half length was the best lead they had in the race, the Waverly crew settling down to do their level best at once. At the end of the half mile the Waverly's bow went to the front, the Argonautas working very hard to maintain their position. The Seawanhaka crew had all this time rowed a plucky, but now seemingly hopeless, stern race, and from the end of the first half mile to the finish the race was fought out, inch by inch, between the Argonautas and Waverlys, the former winning with but a single second to spare, in 9m. 35¼s.; the Seawanhaka about ten lengths behind.

THE TURF.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH DAY OF THE JOCKEY CLUB MEETING—FIVE RACES AND GOOD ENTRIES—THE SALE OF POOLS.

The programme for this the sixth day of the American Jockey Club meeting furnishes five races which promise to well repay a visit to Jerome Park. The initial race is a free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which has the following nine entries: Risk, 87 pounds; Cariboo, 102 pounds; Nettie Norton, 102 pounds; Leader, 87 pounds; Willie Burke, 90 pounds; Century, 87 pounds; Survivor, 114 pounds; Audubon, 103 pounds, and Free Lance, 100 pounds. The second race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, with five pounds allowed to mares. In this there are Shylock, with 118 pounds, Madge, with 103 pounds, and Vinaigrette, with 85 pounds. The third and important event is the Woodburn Stakes for four-year olds, two miles and a half, and the four starters announced are Aaron Pennington, Reform, Grinstead, and Rutherford. This promises to be an exciting contest, for the race is a long one, and endurance as well as speed will be a requisite to win. The fourth race is a dash of a mile and a half, with allowances to maidens, and the five competitors will be Scratch, 103 pounds; Butler, 103 pounds; Jo Cerna, 87 pounds; D'Artagnan, 87 pounds, and Risk, 90 pounds. The fifth and concluding race is a free handicap of one mile and three-quarters, with Shylock, 118 pounds; Scratch, 105 pounds; Donnybrook, 105 pounds; Galway, 105 pounds, and Survivor, 114 pounds. The pools on these events last night were as follows:

MILE AND A QUARTER.

	Club-rooms.		Exchange.
Willie Burke	$110	$175	$128
Survivor	50	140	80
Nettie Norton	25	45	12
Cariboo	35	40	56
Risk	30	50	40
Century	35	35	28
Audubon	40	40	56
Free Lance	30	25	9
Leader	30	40	80
Total	$385	$590	$489

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Club-rooms.		Exchange.	
Madge	$100	$100	$100	$410
Shylock	30	30	27	110
Vinaigrette	30	25	24	100
Total	$160	$155	$151	$620

WOODBURN STAKES.

	Club-rooms.		Exchange.	
Reform	$130	$150	$235	$300
Aaronington	60	95	150	170
Grinstead, Rutherford	70	80	125	140
Total	$260	$425	$510	$610

MILE AND A HALF.

	Club-rooms.	Exchange.	
Butler	$30	$110	$80
Jo Cerna	30	100	73
Scratch	20	100	78
D'Artagnan	20	51	34
Risk	20	51	36
Total	$120	$412	$301

HANDICAP MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Club-rooms.	Exchange.	
Shylock	$25	$205	$100
Galway	25	130	70
Survivor	25	200	95
Donnybrook	15	105	53
Scratch	10	103	55
Total	$100	$743	$373

TROTTING.

THE JUNE MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the June meeting at Fleetwood Park, and two good races were on the programme. Although the day was fine and the track in splendid condition, the attendance was rather limited. The first race, for horses that had never beaten 2:45, was captured by Edith in three straight heats. The contest in the 2:24 race was a very fine one and elicited much enthusiasm. The result was disastrous to the knowing ones who backed Music. John H. trotted the third heat in 2:23, and finally won the race.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Wednesday, June 16.—Purse, $800, for horses that have never beaten 2:45; mile heats; three in five; in harness; $450 to the first, $250 to the second, $100 to the third.

W. Connor's b. m. Edith	1	1	1
M. Whipple's b. g. Judge Robertson	5	2	2
C. H. McDonald's g. m. Privateer Maid	2	4	5
J. Dugrey's g. m. Sleepy Mary	3	3	3
D. B. Goff's blk. m. Fannie G	4	5	4
J. Murphy's b. g. Pat Malloy	6	6	6
J. Doty's b. h. Ben Bruce	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	.38	1:15	2:36½
Second Heat	.36¾	1:13¾	2:33½
Third Heat	.37½	1:15¼	2:36½

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,000, for horses that had never beat 2:24, mile heats, three in five, in harness; $900 to the first, $600 to the second, $300 to the third, $200 to the fourth.

J. A. Batchelor's b. g. John H	1	2	1	2	1
W. Trimble's s. m. Music	2	1	2	1	2
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	dis.				
Northrop & Martin's b. g. Mystic	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.36	1:12¼	2:24½
Second heat	.36	1:11½	2:26
Third heat	.35¼	1:10	2:23
Fourth heat	.35	1:09¾	2:25½
Fifth heat	.36½	1:10	2:27¾

THE MICHIGAN HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

JACKSON, Mich., June 16.—Notwithstanding the heavy rains last night, the track was in fine condition for the second day's races of the Horse-breeder's Association.

FIRST RACE.—For horses that had never beaten 2:44; mile heats, purse $1,500. In this race there were seven entries, of which four started. It was won by Richard in three straight heats. Lady Turpin second, and Calmar third. Time—2:33, 2:34¾, 2:33.

SECOND RACE.—For horses that had never beaten 2:23; mile heats, best three in five; purse $1,500. For this event there were seven entries and six starters. Brother Jonathan took the first, second, and fourth heats and the race, Bella second, Hooper third, and Mollie Morris fourth. Time—2:29¼, 2:29, 2:26¾, 2:29¼. Bella in the third heat made the fastest time (2:26¾) of the meeting thus far.

THE NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—This was the second day of the races of the Spring meeting of the Narragansett Park Association.

The first race, purse $1,500, for the 2:31 class, was won in six heats by Arthur, Dustin Jim second, Lady Dahlman third, Lothair fourth. Time—2:29½, 2:30½, 2:31½, 2:31, 2:29½, 2:29½.

The second race, $300, for Rhode Island horses, was won by Jasper, Fearless second, Nellie third, Belle of Hudson fourth, W. S. Briggs and Brown George distanced. Time—2:38½, 2:33, 2:35, 2:38.

BASE BALL.

The first professional game of base ball since the 30th ult. was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D., between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Atlantics of Brooklyn, in the presence of about 500 persons. It is the fifth game in a series for the championship, and was easily won by the Athletics. The playing of the Atlantics was wretched. Their fielding errors were frequent and very numerous, and they made but one run during the entire game, while their opponents made thirteen. The game was called at 4 o'clock, and at the end the score stood as follows:

ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	ATHLETICS.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Kessler, s. s.	0	1	3	Force, s. s.	1	1	0
Nicols, 3d b.	0	0	2	Clapp, c.	0	1	4
Boyd, 2d b.	0	0	2	Anson, 3d b.	2	1	0
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	3	Crane, 2d b.	3	2	4
Cassidy, p.	1	1	2	Sutton, 1st b.	1	3	14
Knowdell, c. f.	0	0	1	Hall, l. f.	1	2	2
Fleet, c.	0	0	0	Bechtel, r. f.	2	2	1
Patterson, r. f.	0	1	1	McBride, p.	2	3	0
Crane, 1st b.	0	0	13	Eggler, c. f.	1	1	2
Total	1	3	27	Total	13	16	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Athletics	2	0	2	1	0	2	5	1	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantics, 1; Athletics, 6.
Runs earned—Atlantics, 1; Athletics, 3.

To-morrow afternoon the Chatham and Keystone Clubs, both of New-York City, will play a game on the Union Grounds. This afternoon there will be a game on the Olympic's new inclosed ground, in Paterson, N. J., between the professional Atlantics of Brooklyn, and the Olympic Club of Paterson, commencing at 2 P. M. On Saturday, the Reliance of New-York, and the Union Club of Elizabeth, N. J., will play on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D.

A COLLECTION OF SHELLS AND MINERALS.

A valuable collection of shells and minerals is on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in Union square. These specimens were collected by the late Dr. James R. Chilton, and include many of singular rarity and beauty. Among them is a large crystal—nearly ten inches in diameter—of Iceland spar, containing over a gill of pure water—a wonderful relic of one of the very early periods of the earth's formation. There is also a specimen of smoky quartz that is unique. It is penetrated by perfectly formed crystals of rutile, several inches in length and of the thickness of large straws. A beautiful specimen of the spiny murex, with the thin, fragile spindles in an unusually perfect condition, is among the shells, all of which are noticeably fine. The collection will be sold intact for a moiety of the amount expended in making it, and will probably be placed in the scientific department of some educational institution. It will remain on exhibition at Tiffany's for some weeks, however.

CELEBRATION OF THE SACRED HEART.

Yesterday was the two hundredth anniversary of the festival of the Sacred Heart, and, in accordance with the wish of the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church, the "Decree of the Congregation of Rites" was read at each of the masses celebrated in churches of that Church throughout the world. This decree, which was issued in response to a petition signed by nearly all the members of the Vatican Council, orders the day to be honored by the consecration of the Church throughout the world. The legend of the Church relates that on June 16, 1675, the Lord Jesus Christ appeared to Margaret Mary Alacoque at Paray-le-Monial. This, by the Church traditions, was the last occasion on which the Lord Jesus appeared on earth, and the recurrence of the festival has annually been the occasion of elaborate ceremonies. The day was, also, the twenty-ninth anniversary of the elevation of Pope Pius IX. to the Papacy. The observance in this City was very general in the denomination, and the various Roman Catholic churches were elaborately decorated, and were the scene of the most impressive ceremonies.

WALKING MATCH AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The ten-mile walking match between Edward Mullen, of Boston, and Wilson Reid, of this City, for $500, took place yesterday afternoon at Deerfoot Park, Mullen allowing Reid 440 yards start. There was a large crowd present. At 7 o'clock the contestants, dressed in tights, trunks, and light walking shoes, took up their positions, Reid starting at the quarter pole and Mullen at the judges' stand. At the start Mullen at once began to gain on Reid, and after walking eight miles caught him. They then walked side by side until the last quarter of the eighth mile, when the betting was 10 to 4 on Mullen. Reid then put on a spurt, which Mullen answered until, on approaching the judges' stand, he fainted, and Reid won the race by 10 seconds. Mullen's time was 1 hour, 29 minutes, and 50½ seconds, and Reid's was 1 hour, 29 minutes, and 40½ seconds. Mullen's fastest mile was his fifth, made in 7½ minutes, and Reid's fastest his second, made in 8 minutes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Delos Lake, of San Francisco, is at the St. James Hotel.

Assemblyman E. E. Davis, of Whitehall, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman L. Cass Carpenter, of South Carolina, is at the Everett House.

Count and Countess De St. Paul, of France; ex-Attorney General Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, and ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and ex-Mayor John Screven, of Savannah, Ga.; Mayor C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica, and Capt. Hains, of the steam-ship Scythia, are at the New-York Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AN EXPLOSION IN THOMPSON STREET—FOUR PERSONS INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock an explosion occurred in the lard-rendering and pork-packing establishment of Frederick Figge & Oehlers, on the first floor of No. 102 Thompson street, which resulted in the partial destruction of the building and the injury of four persons, three of whom are employed in the establishment. The explosion resulted, as is supposed, from the bursting of a large tank used for rendering fat, and which is situated at the rear end of the store in a small extension. The force of the explosion upset the boiler, and the fat was thrown on the live coals in the furnace. In a few moments the interior of the place was enveloped in flames. Frank Fischer, the engineer in charge of the boiler, was thrown to the front of the store, and almost blinded by the escaping steam. He escaped with slight bruises. Matthias Grief was scalded about the head and face by boiling fat. He made his way to the front of the building, and was pulled out into the street by some of the people residing in the neighborhood. John Fetzer was severely scalded about the neck and back by the fat and steam. Edward S. Rowan, aged fifty-five, residing at No. 257 Humboldt street, Brooklyn, E. D., who was passing the store when the explosion occurred, was thrown into the street and had his right arm broken in two places, and received serious internal injuries. Meantime the flames had spread to the second and third floors of the building, which, with the upper floors of the adjoining building, No. 104 Thompson street, were occupied by A. Wentraecker & Co., molding manufacturers. Despite the efforts of the firemen the flames were not extinguished until the building was almost destroyed. The loss of Figge & Oehlers is estimated at $6,000, and they are insured for $8,600 in various companies. The first floor of No. 104 is occupied by Henry J. Welch, as a liquor-store; loss, $1,000; insured for $3,500. The second and third floors of Nos. 102 and 104 Thompson street were occupied by A. Wentraecker & Co., molders; loss, $15,000; insured for $6,100 in the Pacific, Mechanics and Traders', Brewers', of Milwaukee, and Citizens', of New-York. The buildings are owned by William H. Andrews, and are damaged to the extent of $6,000; insured for $8,000 in the People's Company.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire on the premises of Mr. Nicholas Wyckoff, on the Cypress Hills Road, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, caused a damage of $5,000, which was fully insured. Williamsburg firemen extinguished the flames.

A fire yesterday morning on Poplar street, Memphis, Tenn., destroyed the new Market-house, P. B. Smith's grocery, Suffins & Gunn's grain-mill, Demorey's confectionery, and Mrs. Wilcox's feed store. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $6,000, in various companies.

Forest fires are raging in the Fishkill Mountains, opposite Newburg, and a large area has been burned over already.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 17—1 A. M.—Stationary pressure and temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather have prevailed over the North-west and the lakes, and thence to Tennessee, with occasional heavy rains in the North-west. North-west to south-west winds, stationary pressure and temperature, and clear weather in the Gulf States. North-west to north-east winds, cool, clear weather in the Atlantic States, except occasional rain on the South Atlantic coast. The rivers have generally remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary or falling barometer, north-west to north-east winds, warmer clear weather, except partly cloudy near the Virginia Coast.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, gentle variable winds, mostly south-easterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee slightly lower pressure, warmer, partly cloudy weather, south-west to south-east winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Lakes, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain west of Lake Michigan.

The rivers generally remain stationary or fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	66°	62°	3:30 P. M.	82°	81°
6 A. M.	64°	63°	6 P. M.	77°	76°
9 A. M.	70°	70°	9 P. M.	73°	71°
12 M.	77°	77°	12 P. M.	70°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.......70⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72⅜°

VERDICT IN THE BOSTON EXPLOSION INQUEST.

The jury of investigation into the explosion at the corner of Washington and Lagrange streets, Boston, on the 26th ult., have not been able to explain the cause of the disaster. On Tuesday they rendered a verdict, which, after setting forth that James M. Frawley came to his death by the falling of the building, reads as follows:

"That the fall of said building was caused by an explosion occurring in the rear of the apothecary store occupied by G. D. Dows. The jury are of the opinion that the said explosion was not caused by the bursting of a soda fountain or any apparatus connected therewith, nor as a result of the escape of illuminating gas; but was caused by some powerful explosive substance. The jury are of the opinion that no such explosive substance is legitimately used in an apothecary store, in quantities sufficient to produce the results which took place in this case, and the presence of such explosive substance in the store at the time must have been due to carelessness or intention on the part of some person other than the proprietor of the store, or to the accidental, careless, or intentional mixing of substances, themselves not explosive, but capable, when mixed, of forming an explosive mixture or compound."

UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 16.—The union of the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland has been consummated, and is to be designated the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, has been appointed Moderator.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A strawberry festival of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Strangers will take place this evening at 7 o'clock.

The first annual reception of the Davis Institute was given at Parepa Hall, in the Yorkville Opera-house, last evening.

A report will be submitted to the Aldermanic Committee on Roads to-day in favor of having the Harlem flats covered with good earth.

During Mayor Wickham's absence at Boston the duties of his office will be performed by Mr. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen.

The annual Commencement of Rutgers Female College occurs this evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Disciples, on Madison avenue, corner of Forty-fifth street.

Detachments from the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, and First Battalion of Infantry, and three companies of the Third Regiment Cavalry, will practice in uniform at the targets at Creedmoor to-day.

An entertainment consisting of piano forte recitals and dramatic and humorous readings from the works of favorite authors, will be given in Association Hall to-morrow evening by Frank Garron Welby.

The formal examination of the crapes imported by Messrs. P. Schuloff & Co., and seized by the Custom-house authorities, was made yesterday. The official examiners were assisted by two experts belonging to commercial houses. The goods were found to be largely undervalued. It is thought that the official report will be handed in to-day.

One of the most successful events of the season was the Summer night's excursion of the Palette Club last evening. The members and guests of the club embarked on the steamer Plymouth Rock at the foot of Twenty-third street at 8 o'clock, and, after enjoying music and moonlight on the Hudson for several hours, returned to the City very early this morning.

The examinations at the Normal College yesterday were devoted to the examination of the sixth grade in arithmetic, grammar, and United States history, and of the second grade in Latin, French, German, and Roman history. To-day the sixth grade will be examined in geometry, physiology, and spelling, and the second grade in geometry and physics. To-morrow the examinations will be concluded by the examination of the sixth grade in the methods and principles of teaching.

The Erie Railway has issued a handsome pamphlet for gratuitous distribution, entitled "Where Shall we Spend the Summer?" It contains descriptions of different places of interest and beauty on or near its road, within 100 miles of New-York. Full particulars are given of the cost of going to each place, and of living there during the Summer. Those who have not yet decided where to spend the hot season cannot do better than to consult its pages.

The library of the late Judge McCunn is to be sold at auction by the Messrs. Leavitt, of the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, to-day at 4 P. M. The books, which are offered in more than five hundred lots, include law books, cyclopedias, files of periodicals, and works by Maudsley, Hallam, Tennyson, W. E. H. Lecky, Wendell Phillips, Schiller, Austin Flint, Francis Bowen, Thiers, Baroness De Stael, Spooner, Lord Brougham, Irving, John Bright, J. G. Palfrey, George Crabbe, Darwin, Disraeli, Macaulay, Hugh Miller, Fenimore Cooper, Col. Delafield, and many others.

The annual shooting festival of the New-York Schuetzen Corps was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday. During the afternoon the visitors at Jones' Wood, estimated at 6,000 in number, were entertained by choral exercises by the Odd-fellows' Saengerbund and the Saengerbund Vocal Society. The riflemen's contest was won by Mr. George Wehle, who was crowned king and awarded $100 in gold, and a medal valued at the same amount. There were also distributed to the victorious marksmen some forty other prizes, varying in value from $40 to $100. In the evening the festivities were concluded by a ball.

The Senior Department of Grammar School No. 41 received their diplomas yesterday afternoon, at the school building. A large number of the friends of the graduates assembled to witness the closing exercises, which included singing, recitations, compositions, piano-playing, &c., by the members of the graduating class. Diplomas were given to the following named young ladies: Nettie Baldwin, Annie Bush, Lizzie Blackledge, Clara Ellison, Gussie Emmerich, Tillie Feeks, Jennie Gray, Louise Jansen, Emma Gould, Mamie Hawkes, Mamie King, Mamie Laird, Alice Mattison, Susie Murray, Belle Moore, Estelle McIntyre, Nellie Nugent, Rose Perkins, Tillie Rothschild, Mamie Sinclair, Annie Smith, Susie Tompkins, Evie Thorne, and Mattie Wagstaff.

BROOKLYN.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Ann Deehan, who died on Saturday last at No. 250 Front street, returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from injuries inflicted by her husband. The prisoner is held for the Grand Jury.

The late Henry H. Mosier, of this city, by his will, bequeathed $10,000 to be invested and the income from it used for printing books and tracts teaching the religion of the denomination of Friends. The gift has been accepted, and a committee of the denomination appointed to nominate three Trustees.

The annual three-day festival of the Brooklyn (Eastern District) Schuetzen Corps was very successfully begun at Myrtle Avenue Park yesterday, several thousand persons being present on the occasion. A grand procession commenced the proceedings which will culminate to-day in the crowning of the King of the Fest, as the winner of the first prize is called.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Justice Pratt and Associates Walfort and Voorhies, James Wheelehan and James McGrath were discharged from the Penitentiary on writs of habeas corpus. Both prisoners were tried before a Justice of the Peace in Richmond County. The former was discharged on the ground that a Justice has no power to sentence a prisoner for more than six months, and the latter on the ground that his offense was not a statutory one, and that therefore his sentence was void.

William Tucker was tried before the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of contempt, in not paying his wife alimony pending a suit for divorce, in accordance with the order of the court. His excuse for not complying with the order was his inability to do so for want of funds. The Clerk of the Court was ordered to take charge of $800 belonging to Tucker, the balance due on an unadjusted claim against the Manhattan Insurance Company of New-York, and to apply it to the payment of the alimony.

NEW-JERSEY.

Holbrook's Newark City Directory is a well-printed book of 1,092 pages, containing much valuable information regarding that city.

Joseph C. Wills of Orange, a deputy keeper in the Essex County Penitentiary at Caldwell, was shot and instantly killed Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The corner-stone of the new Foster Home building in Newark was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Senator Frelinghuysen and other distinguished citizens.

Seven members of the General Committee of the heirs of Anneke Jans held a meeting in Cook's National Hotel, in Newark, yesterday, to take some action in reference to their lawyer, a man named Frable, of New-York, who is accused of being too dilatory. The lawyer was expected to appear and make a report, but up to a late hour he had not arrived and all hope of his coming was given up.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON has about closed, and the chief attractions are the musical gardens, excursions, pic-nics, and KNOX'S "Alaska Cassimere" and Straw Hats. To secure the latter, make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

ALL GOOD PEOPLE should abolish catarrh as a nuisance with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR, and subdue all pain with PAIN PAINT; standard remedies. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Miss Mary A. Brigham, Miss Helen Martense, W. Cary Sanger, T. McClintock, George James, Miss Ella Bothan, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Henry Brown, son, daughter, and maid servant; Count and Countess de Moutsanlin, Col. G. F. Betts, wife, two children, and maid servant, Miss Betts and Miss Blake, Mrs. R. Robertson, Miss Gertrude Lafferts, Miss Annie Lafferts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craske, Miss Margaret Craske, Miss Carrie Craske, Master Christopher Craske, Miss Bessie Craske, Andrew Mulholland, Mr. Larribee, F. R. Lawrence, Mr. Odell, E. J. Delamere, Mrs. E. Phelan, Miss G. Phelan, B. F. Brown, R. H. Tomlinson, George Reiter, Jr.; Dr. William C. Reiter, Thomas F. Weale, William T. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. William Schroeter, J. Muirhead, George Shelby, Robert F. Walker, E. H. Kruger, Gilbert Heron, John Craig, Jennings Miller, Thomas Miller, Miss Newbold, Miss Bessie Newbold, Mrs. S. E. L. Smith, J. F. Freedman, H. P. Malone, Charles Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar T. Welles, Mrs. C. H. Brainard, Miss Kate Brainard, Capt. Tupman, James McWhirtier, Jr., Mr. Clapp, Mrs. Newberry, Miss Newberry, Miss Sarah E. Diseman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Galusha, Miss Sara Jonas, Mrs. George W. Fisher, Miss Sarah Fisher, Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. Robinson, Miss Carrie Pearson, Miss Ella McCord, M. and Mme. Alfonse De Stuers, Emil De Stuers and maid servant, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Martin, Mrs. Mary Inness, Miss Errington, Miss G. Errington, T. B. Connery, Charles A. Prentice, R. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds, Miss Simmonds, Mrs. F. Prentice, Mrs. M. C. Hopper, Miss Julia Hopper, Master Raymond Hopper, Master Stanley Hopper, James K. Lillis, Edmund De Peatie, Julian C. Hare, Miss Louise De Peatre and maid servant, James Gahagan, C. L. Peterson, Mr. Chanmery, F. D. Marckwald, O. P. Ramsdell, A. N. Ramsdell, J. H. Ramsdell, Miss Gottschalk, Don Jose Ortiz, Master Gabriel Ortiz, Miss Lolo Ortiz, Miss Julia Ortiz, Mrs. J. M. Poole, Mrs. C. Greppo and infant, Miss Claudia Greppo, Master Theodore Greppo, Master Robert Greppo, Miss Ellen B. Greppo, Miss Elizabeth Diller, Mr. and Mrs. William Hutchinson, Mrs. W. N. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Rev. A. B. King and wife, Rev. F. L. King, Miss C. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sternbach, E. J. Boll, W. M. Read, C. D. W. Wray, J. B. Hodskin, B. S. Lewis, F. Newbold, Henry C. Newbold, Mr. Barier, James Grist, John Grist, Joseph Schwab, Alexander Grant, W. Midgeley, Joseph Freedman, Rev. T. G. Murray and wife, George Wigglesworth, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Emerson, Miss M. D. Emerson, Mrs. E. R Taylor, Frederick W. Emerson, D. Wilson, F. D. Stackpole, Levi Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Storm, infant, child, and nurse, Mr. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Radcliff and son, Alfred Padley, J. B. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gilmour, Mr. and Mrs. T. Furlong and child, A. A. Carruthers, John Carruthers, Miss Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Tyler and two children.

In steam-ship Colon, for California.—Samuel Weeks, Miss Nannie Richards, Miss C. Marcial, Thomas F. Couch, Dr. O. J. Eddy, Freeman Barrett, wife, and child, Mrs. J. A. Hamilton and three children, Miss Eliz. Duncan, Robert Duncan, James Hill and wife, J. E. Baker, G. W. Hubbard, Jr., Edward Tamm, Andrew Sherrie, Minnie A. Grindall, John Ward, Frederick E. Sickels, John Eastwood and wife, Mrs. Mary Ritigan and two children, Dr. G. H. Colton salter, Charles R. Brokenshire, George F. Swain, M. E. Wheeler, Mrs. George Tirrell and son, Louis L. Hope, F. B. Towne, Edwin Manley, Richard Lambert, H. B. Tyson, J. R. Tyson, Mrs. M. Bannick and child, Mrs. Rubel. Way passengers—Paymaster George E. Watkins, United States Navy, H. Ebers, Augustin Mercado and wife, W. E. Snowden, Lieut. S. W. Verry, United States Navy, Hon. Richard Gibbs, Rev. Dr. David Trumbull, William Jones, J. M. Vellamizer, Manuel Parraga, A. Villarrel, W. Aquiline Aparicio, Rafael Valdes, Joseph B. Hill, Walter Stewart, Mrs. P. S. de Pasos and daughter, Ernesto Thorndyke.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, for Glasgow.—Rev. C. L. Goodell, Mrs. Goodell, Miss Annie Jackson, Miss Emma Jackson, J. Leisey, Mrs. Leisey, Mrs. James Smith, T. F. Malone, Miss Mary F. Malone, William M. Johnson E. K. Ethridge, Richard Jukes, J. J. M. Carter, Eli Chambers, William Meikle, Rev. P. A. Paissant, John N. Fay, John S. Radcliffe, Miss Radcliffe, Miss Eliza Radcliffe, Rev. C. S. Ryman, Dr. Charles A. Kinch, Alfred Greig, Major Dawson, Victor Clarke, George Taylor, A. Westinguard, Mrs. N. D. Westinguard, James Westinguard, Henry Tinson, Mrs. Tinson, Laura Tinson, Henry Tinson, Alice Tinson, Edward Tinson, infant Tinson, James Meikle, Robert Bell, Robert Kennedy, Edward Garrett, John C. Seekamp, J. Sprunglin, Alexander McKay, John M. Clarke.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Panama.—Mrs. Emma Taylor, child, and servant, Mrs. P. R. De Casanova, daughter, and servant, Richard Torris, wife, three children, and servant, R. De La Rua, A. L. Carrillo, M. Poey De Dalton, child, and nurse, Francisco Requejo, wife, daughter, son, and servant, A. Casanova, wife, two children, and nurse, Tomas Ferry, wife, daughter, and four servants, Miss Maria Candelaria, Miss Josefa S. Sarria, J. Polledo, wife and son, Mrs. Juana Knight and two daughters, Cornelio Belbao y Aliva, Ysidero Hernandez, Mrs. Rosa Hernandez, Luis Martinez, Mrs. A. Latto y de Contuer, Franco Granados, Tomas H. Christie, Martin Zozaya, Jose M. Godius, Aurelio Carreño, Emilio Molino y Arco, Jose Delgado, Alfredo Carleu and wife, Mrs. Josefa Uhrbach and daughter, E. L. Cariliña and servant, Nicholas Baylin, Salvadore Visona, Lieut. Luis de La Pila, of the Spanish Navy, with sixteen officers and men.

Passengers in Steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.—Caecilie Hagan and three children, Louise Vieweg, Livingston Cushing, Laura E. Weber, E. Knost, Louise Best and child, Friedr. Klee, Herm Schwarzschild, Baron R. R. Rosen, Carl Offerman, and forty-seven in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon sets..3:06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:15 | Gov. Island..7:04 | Hell Gate..8:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, June 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Annie Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; E. C. Biddle, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Ships Northern Light, Kenney, San Francisco, Sutton & Co., (cld. 15th;) Calliope, (Br.,) Sinclair, Bremen, Snow & Burgess; Storkers, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sarah, (Br.,) Saunders, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Gysbertus Hermanos, (Dutch,) Zetteler, Anjier for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Prinds Marvitz, (Norw.,) Zachariason, London, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Anheld, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Belfast, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Filippo, (Ital.,) Vilietro, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Recurrergione, (Ital.,) Piano, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Stockholm, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Maria Adelaide, (Ital.,) Nacconi, England, John C. Seager; Traveller, (Br.,) Ferguson, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; N. S., (Norw.,) Petterson, Bolderas, Russia, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Petersen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Arletta, Dow, Stettin, Walsh & Field; Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigui, Cork for orders, A. P. Agresta; John F. Rottman, Ray, Genoa, John Zittlosen.

Brigs La Creole, (Dutch,) Schubert, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Albatross, (Norw.,) Andersen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Flower of the Fall, (Br.,) Whitburn, Salonica, Turkey, McMurray & Dammerel; Mary L. Bradshaw, Van Gilder, Richmond, Va., Evans, Ball & Co.; Acara, Chandler, St. John, N. B., John S. Ingraham & Co.; Ariadne, Dyer, Portland, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.; Wapella, Wilton, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; W. S. Farwell, Lord, Aux Cayes, B. J. Wenberg; William Farren, Linsley, New-Haven.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London June 2, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. June 11, lat. 42, lon. 49, 7:20 P. M., passed a large iceberg; 13th, passed a brig rigged steam-ship bound E.; 14th, 520 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed the French steam-ship, do.; same date, 6:30 A. M., about 500 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool, and an Inman steam-ship do., for do.; 7:40 A. M., 488 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Bremen steam-ship bound E. The H. brings 49 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Frausen, Hamburg June 2, via Havre 5th, with mdse. and 79 cabin and 491 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 11, lat. 44 39, lon. 40 32, spoke bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for New-York; 16th, lat. 40 59, lon. 60 02, an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 40 57, lon. 60 34, an Inman steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 60 50, a Bremen steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana June 11, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana June 12, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

HOLLADAY
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 1,285 BROADWAY.
Boys and Young Gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for Scientific pursuits, and for Business.
REFERENCES.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, who are, or have been, patrons of the school:
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington av.
Hon. Dwight Townsend, 76 Wall st.
Albert Kelley, 39 East 39th st.
James Tinker, 50 Wall st.
Joseph Walker, 289 5th av.
Pierre Humbert, 19 East 17th st.
R. T. Wilson, 782 5th av.
John Bloodgood, 576 5th av.
S. Jennings Murphy, 11 East 31st st.
Henry Paret, Sr., 204 Madison av.
Charles C. Edey, 114 East 30th st.
S. B. French, 28 West 33d st.
William M. Burgoyne, 120 West 41st st.
T. J. Slaughter, 13 East 41st st.
Henry J. Cammann, 36 West 33d st.
M. B. Fielding, 50 East 54th st.
D. G. Watts, 7 East 49th st.
Robert Tannahill, 119 East 54th st.
George Floyd, 226 West 34th st.
Reference is also made, by permission, to the following gentlemen:
Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the University of New-York, 116 East 19th st.
Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President of the College of New-Jersey, Princeton, N. J.
Rev. John Hall, D. D., 3 West 56th st.
Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., 5 West 35th st.
Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., editor of the New-York *Observer*, 37 Park row.
Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., 17 West 32d st.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., 323 Madison av.
Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., 153 East 78th st.
Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Church of the Strangers and President Rutgers College.
Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., President of the College of the City of New-York, 15 Lexington av.
Jean Roemer, LL. D., Vice President of the College of the City of New-York.
Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia College, 48 West 46th st.
A. A. Low, 31 Burling slip; residence, Brooklyn.
Charles O'Conor, 59 Wall st.
H. B. Claflin, corner Worth and Church sts., residence, Brooklyn.
William Alexander, Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.
Prof. John W. S. Gouley, M. D., 311 Madison av.
Clement Cleveland, M. D., 59 West 38th st.
Gen. N. N. Halsted, Newark, N. J.
Robert Gordon, 45 Exchange place.
Francis R. Rives, 8 Washington place.
John W. Graydon, 26 West 48th st.
Roger A. Pryor, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fitzgerald Tisdall, Director of the Cooper Institute.
I. Henderson, Publisher of the *Evening Post.*
James M. Minor, M. D., 3 Gramercy Park.
Dr. D. H. Cochran, President Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
Charles M. Fry, 48 Irving Place, Vice President Bank of New-York.
George T. Harrison, M. D., 221 West 23d st.
Burton N. Harrison, 20 Nassau st.
Thomas L. Snead, 53 Exchange place.
William H. Price, 122 West 22d st.
George H. Yeaman, 306 Broadway.
L. P. Bayne, 54 Broad st.
Send for circular.
HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 1,285 BROADWAY.

June 13, lat. 28, lon. 79 50, passed ship Kentuckian, from Pensacola for London; 15th, lat. 34 40, lon. 75 36, schr. Amos Edwards, bound N.; same date, lat. 35 30, lon. 75 10, schr. Gertrude E. Smith, do.

Bark Verona, (of Quebec,) Collins, Singapore Feb. 5, with mdse. to Spencer & Havemeyer. Passed Anjier Feb. 11, Cape of Good Hope March 31, and crossed the Equator May 7, in lon. 30 W.; April 25, lat. 25 10 S., lon. 3 8 E., spoke bark Nenuphar, (Br.) from Mauritius, for London, 26 ds. out; May 5, lat. 1 36 S., lon. 29 26 W., ship Carlisle Castle, (Br.) from Melbourne for London, 62 ds. out; June 7, lat. 26 40, lon. 62 W., brig Edith, (of Liverpool,) from Philadelphia, for Porto Rico.

Bark Andes, (of Bath,) Standish, Gibara 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Briggs, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and one passenger to Platt & Dwight.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Matanzas 11 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Agon, (Norw.,) Hansen, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Johann, (Sw.,) Nystrom, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark County of Richmond, (Br.) Le Blanc, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar, molasses, and two passengers to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Hatton Watson.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Whittier, Antigua 23 ds., with molasses to Dwight & Platt—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Atlas, Powers, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. T. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Northern Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro April 10, with coffee to Simon De Visser.

Brig Martha A. Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mathews, Caibarien 20 ds., with melado to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Laura, (of Bucksport,) Roberts, St. Kitts 12 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough—vessel to R. P. Buck.

Schr. Helen G. King, Wood, Cheltepec, Mexico, 33 ds., with mahogany to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Doliner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Beutley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Miller, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. O. H. Robinson, Craig, Ruatan 16 ds., with fruit to William Douglass & Co.

Schr. Jno. S. Moulton, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Colon, for Aspinwall; Ashland, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston, S. C.; ship E. W. Stetson, for London; bark M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos; brig Arctic, for Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

School-ship Mercury left Hart's Island this afternoon, (16th,) for a cruise in Long Island Sound of two weeks, with 290 boys on board.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANGIER, June 15.—Passed—Ship Bengal, Blanchard, Cardiff, for Singapore.

CARDENAS, June 15.—Sld., schr. S. P. Brown, Tucker, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, June 13.—Arr., bark Clotilde, Miller, Boston; brig Adele McLoon, Muroe, Porto Rico.

Sld. 13th, bark Lothair, (Br.,) Desmond, Boston.

HAVANA, June 15.—The steam-ship City of New-York arr. here this morning from New-York.

Also arr. steamers Wilmington, Holmes, New-Orleans; Austin, Morgan, Rockport, Texas.

Sld. 16th.—Bark John E. Holbrook, Leavitt, North of Hatteras; brig Neuva Casemera, (Sp.,) Duval, New-York.

MATANZAS, June 14.—Arr. schr. O. D. Wetherill, Beiry, Liverpool.

Sld. 14th.—Bark Gladstone, (Br.,) Keneally, Wilmington; brig Lina, Thurland, Corbett, Pascagoula; schr. Miranda, Mitchell, North of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 16.—Sld. for ports in the United States: Sarah Mandell, Virginia, Ellen Goodspeed, Maud Helen, Jena, Marianna, VI.

Arr. out from ports in the United States June 14: Expounder, Southern Chief, Gabrielle, John Johnson, Rosa—latter at Elsinore.

Arr. out 15th Jeanne d'Arc, Annie McNairn, Alamo, latter at Deal; Christine, Helios.

Also arr. Lizzie Dewey, Mendota, Imperator.

ANTWERP, June 16.—The steam-ship Switzerland, Capt. Jackson, from New-York June 2, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York June 5, for Liverpool, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

BRISTOL, June 16.—The steam-ship Great Western, Capt. Windham, from New-York May 31, arrived here this morning.

Silver-Plated
Table Ware
AND
Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark
1847, ROGERS BROS., XII.
N.B.—This great improvement in Silver-Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The Extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A1 simply, and is plated 20 per cent. heavier than the ordinary market standard.

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MR. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW STORY,
"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"
IN
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
OF SUNDAY NEXT.

HERRING SAFES,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
RECORD FOR MAY.
Fire at Hermon, N. Y.
In the fire that destroyed a large portion of our town I had one of your Safes, which, although exposed to a very severe test, preserved its contents in perfect condition. E. E. BROWN, May 7, 1875.
Fire at Ennis, Texas.
My Herring's Safe went through the fire and preserved its contents. MARK LATIMER, May 15, 1875.
Fire at Pachogue, L. I.
After cooling and opening our Herring Safe, everything it contained was found in good order. ROE & MILLS, May 15, 1875.
Fire at Waco, Texas.
The Safe fell from third story, and remained until the building was burned out. When dragged from the ruins it was red hot. The contents were undamaged, not even smelling of smoke. E. A. McKENNEY, May 18, 1875.
BANK VAULTS AND SAFES,
With our patent RUBBER-PACKED FLANGE and other late improvements, TIME LOCKS and SECURITY DIALS. The only SAFES secure against the BLOW-PIPE, AIR-PUMP, and MASKED BURGLARS.
Manufactured by
HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.
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GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.
This Adv't copyrighted.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.